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**1857 -
1967**

**HISTORY
OF
EAGLE POINT
SCHOOL
DISTRICT**



GROWTH AND BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EAGLE POINT
SCHOOL SYSTEM

BRANCHES

By Clarence F. Davies

One time principal and high school instructor
at Eagle Point

1962

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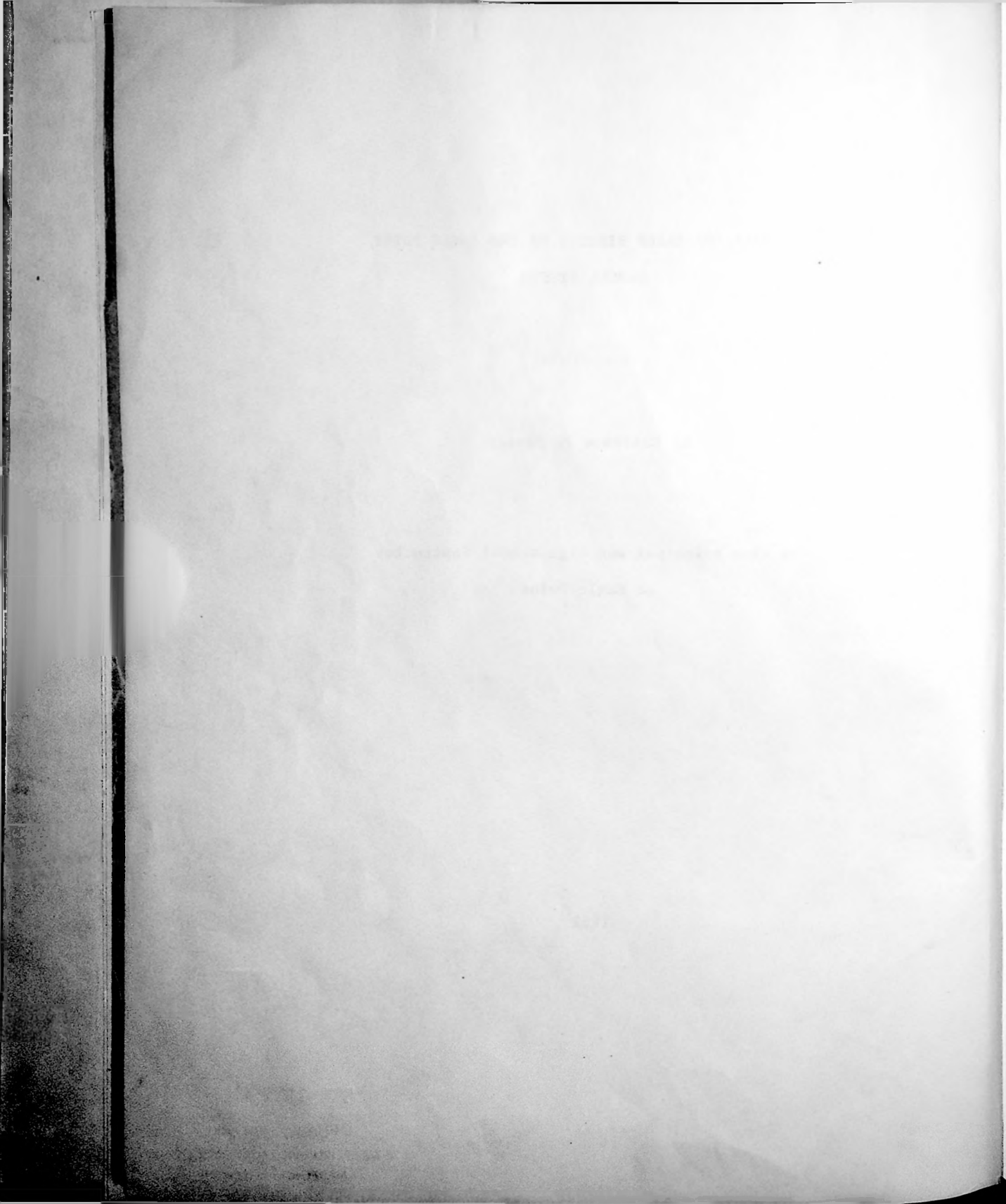


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Foreword

This survey of the growth of the Eagle Point School System is submitted with some misgivings and much regret for the many things that are not included and for the possibility of factual errors. Sources of early history are neither plentiful nor reliable.

The work was first undertaken during the Oregon Centennial Year in connection with a request from the State Department of Education that all schools attempt to establish some record of their early history. During that year the author was able to do a limited amount of research, but in later years was restrained by lack of time and has since left the locality, so that much that might have been written has remained unrecorded.

No attempt has been made to record the land acquisitions or detail the building programs subsequent to Camp White acquisitions following the consolidation program of 1944. Nor has the growth of the elementary systems been developed beyond that day. The author, having worked in the high school many years, has been able to detail the development there, but has made no entries effecting such activities as the County School Day or the Award Program for the high school. Neither has the Parent Teacher Association been included.

Acknowledgement is made for the aid and assistance supplied by the County Office. The records there constitute the only reliable information of the early days. The office girls were gracious and accommodating during the time spent there.

More recent information was secured from a limited number of old timers who were available for consultation. Among these must be mentioned Ray and Mabel Harnish, Sam Coy, Bill Lewis, Lottie Vanscoy, Jack Terryll, Ida Houston, Walter Marshall, and most important of all, Carl Von der Hellen. In addition to this, Arthur Besaw has rendered invaluable aid in reproducing old pictures and in locating a few of these. The author's thanks to them all.

Clarence F. Davies

I. INTRODUCTION

Early Settlements

In 1852 Jackson County was organized within the territorial government of Oregon. Its County seat was situated in the gold-mining center of Jacksonville, where most of its early population was found. Settlements, however, dated from approximately ten years prior, and the region's first inhabitants settled along the foothills between what is now Jacksonville and Ashland.

The region around Eagle Point began to receive its first settlers at the same time the county was formed. These naturally squatted on the river-bottom land lying along both sides of Butte Creek from its intersection with the Rogue River up to and beyond the present site of Lake Creek. The bottom land was excellent for farming and the hill land supplied range and early summer pasture for livestock. During the dry season, the cattle could be moved into the higher elevations where the grass was still green. The earliest settlers seem to have picked sites in the vicinity of Brownsboro and Lake Creek.

Brownsboro received its name from Henry R. Brown who settled there in 1853. He purchased and operated a store first built by the Bilger Brothers. One of Henry's sons continued to live on a farm in that locality; and another one, George, raised a large family of sons and daughters who for many years operated a mill and store in Eagle Point under the name of George Brown & Sons. This family, Frank, Royal, William, Merritt, Emily and Lottie Cecilia were for years the backbone of the town.

Other early settlers of the same period included Stone Hathaway, about 1852, Tobias Linkwiller, Judge Silas Day, Ed Day, Robert Cameron, Champion Collier and John Marshall. Cameron purchased or otherwise acquired land in the present site of Eagle Point.

War with Chief Jake

Some of the older settlers vacated the area when they found themselves involved in the skirmish with Chief Jake and his Rogue River Indians. This band of natives roamed the Valleys of Lick Creek, Salt Creek, Little Butte, Lake Creek and Dead Indian Creek, as well as the Grizzley and the Wassen Canyons. When trouble arose, the settlers fortified up east of Eagle Point a short distance and formed Alcorn's Volunteers. Chief Jake was taken in a surprise morning attack at the mouth of the Wassen Canyon. It is said that the imprints of his wigwam holes are still plainly visible. Wassen Canyon enters the north branch of Little Butte a little less than half way between Lake Creek and the McAllister Soda Springs.

Other Settlers Arrive

After the Indian trouble, new settlers arrived. Swingle purchased or took up a claim, but did not live there. Hamilton took up a claim at the fork of the creeks, and some of the family acquired considerable holdings that lie on both sides of the Crater Lake Highway just north of Eagle Point. John Mathews took up a claim where he discovered a soda spring, but this later passed to a McAllister, and the spring is now known by that name. Some of the Mathews family still live in the area. Freman Smith, Robinson, Ludlow, and others settled up and down the creek. Smith sold out to J. J. Fryer. Emery, and Peter Simonds purchased the holdings of others, probably those of Robinson and Ludlow. Cameron is reported to have built the first residence in the locality of Eagle Point, doing this in 1853, the same year that Brownsboro was named after Henry Brown. Another family name that frequently appears in the history of the locality is that of Daley. One of this family served as County School Superintendent about 1890; and both Big George and Little George Daley were living here as recently as 1935. Veneta Daley, now quite elderly, still lives in Ashland and often contributes items of historical interest to the Medford Mail Tribune.

Other early settlers about the Brownsboro and Lake Creek areas include George Isaacs, who settled there in 1858; William Parker, a teacher, 1852; Jeremiah Heckethorne, settling near Brownsboro in 1854; George Ratrie, settling farther up South fork in 1860; Mike Hanley, Sr., who lived near Jacksonville, had a large ranch on the North Fork.

The land up and down Little Butte and its branches was attractive and desirable so that all of it was claimed at an early day. The great migration of 1853 spread out over Jackson County, and many of these migrants took up claims here.

Written Records Scant

If there are any written records covering the development of schools in the locality, they lie concealed somewhere, but that any exist is doubtful. The living conditions of pioneers was not conducive to writing, and among those early people it probably occurred to no one that in later days the antiquarians would be interested in what they had done. There are brief records in the County Superintendent's office which show the formations of districts, the changes that took place in their boundaries from time to time, and even school enrollments and files of teaching contracts so that the names of many early pedagogues are preserved. Some of these names are still found in the neighborhood.

But the period between the organization of the first district in the area in 1856 and the turn of the century is

obscure, and what is reported is nothing more than report--some of it true, no doubt, and some only rumor. Beyond 1925 all official records in the district itself are lacking, but there are some old timers who have limited memories of their school days. Lottie (Brown) VanScoy, Walter Wood, Bill Lewis, Sam Coy, and a few others can still tell stirring tales of their school experiences. But in those 40 years education did not progress much so that one year of modern school history would uncover more than that entire span.

The Loss of Records

There are some gaps in the county records, for some were either destroyed by fire during the early part of the century or were lost in the transfer from Jacksonville to Medford. Among these were the records of the activities of the Boundary Board from about 1895 to 1908. And in those days the district clerks seemed to place little value in their records and frequently failed to pass on to their successors any minutes or records that were not current. In 1926 when this author entered the Eagle Point School, quite complete records had been kept and preserved from about the year 1920. The clerk during those years, Mrs. Gertrude Haak, was meticulous and thorough, and those were stirring times in the district. John Linn, who also served as clerk in 1923-24 was equally detailed. Records thereafter were ample, but everything prior to 1948 was lost in that period of consolidation, expansion, and moving that took place in the middle forties.

The Nature of the Pioneer Schools ✓

Pioneer schools were very different from modern educational plants; and in the 1800's, except in the larger centers, a school was merely a structure of some primitive sort and practically always with one room only. Windows were none too ample and artificial lighting for day use was unknown. The floors were either of rough sawed boards or hewed logs. The mud and dirt carried in by busy feet ground them down smooth except where knots resisted and yielded a raised pattern. Floor oils were not used until about the second decade of the 1900's, and then came floor seal; but most of the little rural schools had been closed out before this improvement appeared.

The teacher usually did the janitor work, and the day's sweeping task raised a cloud of dust. When, however, floor oil was used, the floor became coal black and was as dirty as ever, but could be swept without so much dust. Desks were invariably home made until after the turn of century, and an enormous drum stove would stand in the corner for heating.

However, school was rarely held in the colder part of the year. There were usually two terms of three months each, one in the fall and one in the spring. This was necessary since the soil throughout the area is a gumbo and is commonly re-

ferred to as sticky, and when softened by the winter rains is difficult indeed to traverse. The teachers were contracted for a single term only, but these contracts were often renewed although frequently they moved to other parts. They would very possibly be back again in a year or two, many of them teaching in about every school in the whole Eagle Point area. In most cases they boarded around.

The Formation of Districts

While the first districts were large in size, the schools erected served only limited areas; for with roads and travel what they were, it could not be otherwise. When any group of children appeared in a new area, another district would be carved out, and when the school population in any region lapsed, that district might disappear completely. In the Eagle Point area, a number of districts came, served their purpose, and were abandoned. Portions of these might be incorporated in another district.

Still another thing that lends confusion to the early district identity was a practice followed in the county office of assigning as the number of a new district the number of an old one that had lapsed. For this reason the number a district bears will not in those early days be an accurate indication of the date of its organization. For instance, Districts 15 and 11 that were originally existant in the Eagle Point area and later lapsed, were assigned elsewhere, 11 to the Mountain District north of Beagle and 15 to Independence in the Phoenix area. Liberty, 51, took the number 76 of East Antelope when that district lapsed.

Boundaries Did Not Restrict Attendance

Another thing that should be understood is this: that district lines were completely ignored by students. A child in one district might be found attending in another if the school building in the latter district were closer or more accessible, or if the student had some difficulty with the teacher in his own district, or if he liked the teacher in the outlying district better. Tuition was not thought of; and movement between schools was controlled, not by boundaries, but by circumstances and preferences. A change in the location of the school house might cause an entire group of children to shift their patronage. School houses were easy to build and were often placed on skids and moved elsewhere.

Legislature Provides for Boundary Commissions

Boundaries in the late 80's were so confused and overlapping, and the rash of new districts organized about 1890 found such difficulty in setting up lines that were not conflicting, that in 1893 the legislature enacted a measure requiring counties to appoint commissions for the purpose of reviewing and re-establishing boundaries. When this was done in Jackson County, accurate maps were drawn of each district then existing. This gave a firm record for the formation of new districts or the revision of boundaries before the Boundary Board.

Eagle Point Appears on the Map

The name of Eagle Point first appeared when a post office was set up in 1872 with Andrew McNeil as postmaster. His successor was F. B. Inlow from the same family that now lives in the Ashland area. The first office was located just south of the present location of the office of the irrigation district.

II EARLY HISTORY OF DISTRICT 9

Nature of Early Information

Records that cover the origins of districts involved in what is the present Eagle point Scholl District are scant and fragmentary, and it is often difficult to piece together bits of information that seem vague and conflicting. Beyond records of teaching contracts issued, salaries paid, and general attendance, nothing more is known of the daily operations of the schools of that time in this area. Records in Jackson County date from 1854, the year following the great immigrations of 1853. Since the state itself operated only under a provisional government until 1859, there were no laws of education to guide counties in school matters so that when schools were established and operated it had to be under the arbitrary direction of local boards with what aid the county superintendent could give.

When a community desired to establish a school, they filed a legal description of their proposed district in the county office, and that was it. The proposal might infringe on some other district or even be carved out within it. No one would know the difference or care.

Identity of Early Districts Formed.

The first school districts were formed in the region lying along the slope extending from Jacksonville to Ashland. Number 1 was Jacksonville, 2 was Griffin Creek, 4 was Phoenix, and 5 was Ashland. District 7 and 8 lay up the Bear Creek region and are now defunct or combined with others; but in the region around Central Point, where much excellent farm land lay, District No. 6 came into being under the name of the Manzanita school. Medford did not exist until several years later. Then in 1856 the first part of what is now the Eagle Point District was organized as District No. 9 and under the name of Little Butte School, but it was sometimes referred to as Butte Creek. Since the Eagle Point post office was organized in 1872 and District 65 was organized under the name of Little Butte about 1890, District 9 must have been known under the name of Eagle Point sometime between those two dates.

Size of Early Districts

The early districts were large, some enormously so, but schools were set up only in those spots where the population was sufficient to justify one. If and when another nucleus of population appeared in an area too far distant to reach the school house, another district had to be carved out of the territory of the original.

The Butte Creek school as first constituted, embraced territory later set off into the Long Mountain District, the south portion of what is now Shady Cove, Reese Creek and Antelope. The last to be severed was Reese Creek. Then as roads were built and surfaced, transportation improved, and educational standards raised, diffusion ceased and the movement toward enlargement and consolidation began.

The same sort of situation was true for the districts surrounding Butte Creek. Dry Creek, No. 11 in the south expanded and shrank; it parted and joined again in numerous adjustments, and was even partly included once in District 15. This district, No. 15, first known as Bethlehem was a colossus extending from Phoenix to the Klamath County line, its boundary running north along that line to the South Fork of the Rogue River, following that down to its intersection with the Meridian Line and then following south along that line skirting Little Butte, Antelope and part of Dry Creek. The residue of this district was later known as Independence and is now a part of Phoenix. Out of this was cut Brownsboro, Little Butte, (No. 65) Lake Creek, Lost Creek, Climax, Dead Indian, Mt. Pitt, Butte Falls, Derby, Big Butte and Laurelhurst. Districts now in Eagle Point but west of the Rogue River were set up independently although each new district meant some change in the boundaries of adjacent districts.

The district of Eagle Point as constituted today embraces a wide area that includes within it approximately 31 of what were originally, or at some time or other separate districts. But these have been combined and divided in such a way that there were never that many at any given time.

The Original Boundaries of No. 9

The first description drawn for setting up the district was filed in 1855 although the district was not actually declared until the following year. Those petitioning were citizens of the region immediately north of Little Butte Creek as far up the river as the Meridian line and following down the creek on both sides from the present site of Eagle Point to the Rogue River. An attempt was made to hold school in 1857, but the district had no school building of its own and it ran for no more than a few days. It was six years later, 1863 that school opened to run continuously.

But by this time settlements were being made in the Antelope Valley and these people became interested in education and petitioned for a school. So district boundaries were redrawn, with the original description being almost completely ignored and entirely new boundaries being set up. Since there were no well defined districts along the margins, this mattered little. At this time, 1865, the legal description of the district began at the northwest corner of the Stephens land claim. This place is probably the same one that is known by that name today, lying just south of the Hog Creek road that connects Crater Lake Highway with the Long Mountain Road. The full claim was apparently large enough so that the corner touched on the Rogue River. With this as a point of beginning, the boundary followed the Rogue River upward to its intersection with the Meridian Line, which is in the vicinity of the present town of Shady Cove. It then followed the Meridian Line south to Little Butte Creek, following this up a mile, then ran south three miles. This line actually tended to drift along the east side of the valley so as to include the bottom land and take in what is now the Meridian Orchard as well. At the end of the three miles it followed along the divide between Yankee Creek and Little Butte and held to the ridge in a southwesterly direction to the southeast corner of Township 26 S. Range 1 West. This line actually crossed Dry Creek near its head and bore approximately parallel to a point three miles due south of the present town of Eagle Point, and then bore westward to the Rogue River. It then followed up the Rogue River to the place of beginning.

Antelope District Set Up

The petitions for the Antelope school were filed in 1869. By that time the enrollment at the Eagle Point school had reached almost a hundred, many of these living in the Antelope valley and some around Brownsboro.

The new lines played loosely with boundaries already established and cut deeply into District 11, which was probably not operating anyway. The new district started at the northeast corner of section 5, Township 36 S. and Range 1 East--which is a mile farther east than the first border of District 9--then south six miles to the township line, then west four and a half miles, then due north to Little Butte Creek, intersecting it at the center of the section in the neighborhood of the Carnes homes.

This line in particular seems like a strange piece of business for it leaves all of the present site of Eagle Point on the southeast side of Little Butte in the Antelope district. Students living where the school plant now lies would need to cross the hill to the Antelope valley to attend school with a school house lying about a half mile away across the river. This new boundary also detached the distant ridge between Antelope Creek and Yankee Creek, leaving it nowhere.

The First School

Where the first school house was located can only be a matter of speculation. The early buildings were no palatial affairs and were generally so small that students were packed in after the manner of sardines in a can. If a building should burn down or blow over in a storm, it was no great matter, and if its location proved undesirable, it might be placed on skids and moved. While a survey made in 1924 by County School Superintendent Suzanne Carter cites only one building prior to the four room structure on "B" Street, east of Main, it is probable that there were more--perhaps three--how many no living person would know.

There are those among the old timers who say they have understood that school was first held at a point two or three miles east of the present site, and this is highly probable. Observe the following enrollment statistics:

Year	No. 9	No. 12	No. 15	No. 19	No. 39
1866	58		66		
1867	64		50		
1868	70		79		
1869	101		57		
1870	43	73			
1871	--	86		21	
1872	--	115		49	
1873	66	90		52	46
1874	66	97		56	45
1875	66	93		45	40
1876	53	90		50	45
1877	46	49		25	23
1878	30	47		20	18
1879	32 Avg	28 Avg.		15 Avg.	16 Avg.

It will not require much imagination to read the history of the times from this table. It must be born in mind that district 15, then known as Bethlehem, later as Upper Butte, and finally as Lake Creek was a considerable distance.

from Eagle Point but that some students up the creek from Brownsboro might find it accessible. It must also be recalled that the Brownsboro area was settled as soon as the Eagle Point area, and perhaps more densely. Moreover, in the early 60's these people did file a petition for the creation of a district setting up almost the identical lines that bounded the district later, but nothing came of it. The children were finding school somewhere and most of them were closer to Eagle Point than any other place operating a school. In order to make this possible, the school house must have been somewhere in the vicinity of where the Meridian crosses Little Butte Creek.

The high enrollment in 1868 and 69 would seem to indicate that children from Antelope were also attending at the Eagle Point institution. Of course, the enrollment figures were no accurate indication of the average daily attendance. This probably was in no case above a third of the enrollment, but even so, in those small buildings the congestion must have been considerable. At this distance in time it will not be possible to know exactly what amount of dissatisfaction there was, but certainly there arose a strong demand to set up another school and this was done in the Antelope Valley in 1870. This new building lay close to the Meridian Line and somewhat north of where it is crossed by Antelope. It was still within reach of the Brownsboro children who could come through about where the siphon now crosses Little Butte Creek or if they lived farther up the river, across the top along the route now followed by the road. Perhaps everyone wanted to attend the new school so the only students left in Eagle Point were those from down the river who could not cover so great a distance as the new school required.

At any rate, one can read into these figures that the Eagle Point patrons wanted a school farther away from Brownsboro and Antelope, and for two years they held no school at all but in 1873 reopened again, this time about a half mile west of the new post office.

Antelope Now Has the Problem

In 1872 the Antelope enrollment had reached 115. Eagle Point was closed and Brownsboro had no school. It is known that Antelope about that time moved their building to a point several miles south and not too far from the Welland Road. Undoubtedly they were trying to shake off the stragglers from other districts and so we see Brownsboro now setting up a school of their own. Antelope has been relieved, but in moving their building south, they have picked up students from that direction and their enrollment remains the highest in the area for years.

It appears here how little attention was paid to district lines and a student might attend anywhere that was most convenient and desirable. Students had certainly moved from Antelope to Eagle Point, and from Eagle Point back to Antelope; and Brownsboro had gone both ways. No one paid tuition or even thought of such a thing.

Of course, there are other factors that can affect the great shift in attendance. In rural areas, community conflicts sometimes take on alarming proportions, and no squabble was so great as those that arose around a school. And while the average daily attendance was far less than the

enrollment, with even as few as forty urchins of all ages packed into a small school room with one teacher, many stirring things can happen. It could be that in 1870 and 71 the teacher became so unpopular that students swarmed out, and perhaps not until a new school was started elsewhere were the troubled waters stilled when some new preceptor wielded the birch with more general approval.



Eagle Point School located between "C" Street and Butte Creek

Eagle Point Locates a New Building

✓ The first definite location of any school house that is known was a point near where the present Crater Lake Highway crosses of tracks of the Owens-Oregon (Medco) railroad. For years an old pine stood here, but with the building of the highway, that was removed. It is, of course, highly probable that this building was placed here in 1873. This would be indicated from the material already given. It appears to cling in the memories of some of the very old citizens. Just when it was closed, no one can say, but probably some time in the late 80's, for then another building was either constructed or otherwise secured between C. Street and Butte Creek at approximately the point where the Cal Lusk home now stands. After it was vacated, it was used for many years as a barn.

Life in the Old Rural School

The Browns attended school here, and Lottie (Brown) VanScoy has many an interesting tale to tell. The building was elevated enough so that the hogs could crawl under during the hot weather to enjoy the shade. The cracks in the floor were ample and there were times when the fleas from the hogs drifted up through those cracks and infested the children above. There was also a hog wallow in the yard. George Brown was instrumental in getting the foundations boarded in to keep the hogs out. For a time there was only wet wood to burn because a wood-shed was lacking. The Brown faction simply donated work and material and built one, for they were unable to prevail on the school board to do this. No sidewalks and no surfaced roads aided the traffic and the town was not yet incorporated. But in the interests of progress, one faction in the town sought to construct a sidewalk to the school to ease the burden of muddy feet. This faction was led by the Browns, and let it be said that this family was always found on the side of worth while things. The Nichols faction provided the loyal opposition. The walk was built.

Sometimes Community Erruptions Occur

Schools in the late 90's were like small town and community schools always were--occasionally a full scale eruption takes place. While these usually are lost with the memories of those who lived then, occasionally they find their way into the records. In 1893 one of these disturbances occurred and found its way to the county office. A. L. Hazelton was teaching at that time and no doubt had far more students than one instructor could handle. Petitions were filed with Pat Daley, county superintendent, to have Hazelton removed. One petition sets forth his failure to hear some small children recite a single time in three or four days; another maintains that he often had older children hear the lessons of the younger ones; still another complains that he would leave his students unattended while he went out for a smoke or a chew; and one letter charges him with being an ungodly man because he failed to hear prayers or read from the Bible every day.

The school board seems to have remained loyal to Mr. Hazelton, but he ended the matter by resigning. What is remarkable about the whole affair is that this teacher seems to have been highly regarded throughout the whole area, for he taught in many of the neighboring schools both before and after. Five years later he is again on the Eagle Point staff where he served for two years. He was again teaching here in 1907. Moreover, if one talks to the old timers who were students under his tutoring, they will speak very highly of him. He, along with such instructors as P. H. Daily, Gus Newberry and Robert Jonas, are held up as paragons of excellence in teaching and disciplinary control. All other teachers were measured against them.

While these men were alleged to have achieved marvels in education, the old time narrators will occasionally drop anecdotes of daily fights, of students entering and leaving through windows, and of other pranks that leave some doubt about how much learning really went on. Old desks that survived, show deeply carved initial and art work created by those who were later the town's finest citizens.



1912 Eighth Grade Graduation of Eagle Point Grade School
 Back Row: Charley Givens, Walter Williams, Floyd Charley, Frances Greb,
 Ed Williams, Fay Givens, Glen Haley; Second Row: Mabel Taylor Harnish,
 Raynard Berquist, Pat Daley (teacher), Neva Taylor

A New School Is Needed

There are indications of some increase in the school population in the late 90's which made it necessary to employ a second teacher, and shortly after the turn of the century, a third teacher was added.

A new frame structure was provided on "B" Street near its intersection with Main. There are some rumors that this was first a single story building, but an examination of its structure would indicate that this was unlikely, and the teaching roster shows three teachers employed quite regularly from 1902 onward to 1917. The building was no doubt a good one for its day and had two rooms upstairs and two down. It had the customary bell tower over the entrance hall and a well and electric pump under the stairs.

No one is quite sure when the structure was built. Old timers, while they may remember many things, can not place events in sequence. There are many who maintain that it was built about 1905, but others think it may have been earlier. Since the second teacher was added in the late 90's, it seems probable that it might have been built at that time; for it is difficult to see how two teachers could have been used in the single room of the "C" Street structure. Those who remember this far back say that no more than one teacher ever worked in the "C" Street building at one time. Of course, such things have been done, but with poor results. A third teacher was added in 1902. From the known facts, it would seem more likely that this building was erected in about 1898.

Enrollment Follows Community Fortunes

The school enrollment increased with the fortunes of the community. The early 1900's was a time when orchards were being set out all over the county. Even the desert areas were being planted, and land companies were promoting acreage and orchards all over the West with the consequence that some new settlers were arriving. Some orchards thrived, but those set on desert soil were soon abandoned. As the orchard bubble burst, a new development appeared that gave signs of progress. Owens Oregon, the present Medco, began the construction of a railroad line that would pass through Eagle Point, Derby and Butte Falls; and would, according to reports, continue on to Klamath Falls.

This meant a great deal to Eagle Point, for it gave them a depot and transit to Medford. Crater Lake Highway did not exist yet and winter traffic to Medford was almost impossible. The town was incorporated, and brick front buildings appeared on Main Street. In 1912 a fourth teacher was added, probably in anticipation of increased growth, for on the next year only three contracts were given. Perhaps the war slowed things up, for in 1917 only two teachers were used, and it continued this way until 1925.

In 1922 a municipal irrigation district was formed, serving most of the Reese Creek area, some of Long Mountain, the Antelope Valley and the northern portion of the Eagle Point area. Settlement under the district was slow, but some growth was experienced. The first manager of the district was James Spencer, who later served as a director for the school district. This was also true of Ted Seaman, who followed Spencer in the irrigation district.

Eagle Point Considers a High School

The citizens of Eagle Point now deemed it proper to establish a high school of their own. When winter roads to Medford were first passable around 1920, the district began to provide transportation to Medford for students wishing to attend high school. But there were those who thought it would be cheaper to establish a high school in Eagle Point, and when the question was voted upon, it was approved with this nebulous provision, "If such high school is less costly than transportation to Medford." These were well meaning citizens, but they had little idea of the costs and nature of a high school; and they seemed to exhibit no concern about the nature or merits of a high school operating at such a figure.

A Period of Turmoil

The period was one of great disturbance, for there were two strongly defined factions in the district. Bill Perry and Mrs. Gertrude Haak served regularly on the board for a time; and James Linn, a retired army officer who had set out an apricot orchard back on the side of Long Mountain, became clerk. Linn did not feel that the manner in which the high school had been authorized was legally sound, and there were some proceedings that he refused to enter into the minutes. Actually, the minutes were meticulously kept at that time, but have since been lost, so it is not possible to say exactly what the controversy was over. The county school superintendent was called in to moderate the affair and Mr. Linn was finally impelled to make certain entries in the record which he had previously refused to do, but he called on all present to testify that the entry was made over his strong objections.

High School Gets Under Way.

But a high school having been authorized, whatever the conditions imposed, the matter was carried out. The plan called for the entrance of freshmen only the first year, freshmen and sophomores for the second year, and so on until the full four years of work were offered. This enabled those students who had started high school at Medford to continue their schooling there until graduation.

A Mr. J. G. Thompson was employed as principal and sole instructor, and the high school began to operate in the fall of 1923. It was housed in the two upper rooms of the school building. The next year Rachael Woods was added to the teaching corps. She remained one year only and was replaced by Mrs. Edna Allen Anderson, who was elevated from the elementary force. Having disavowed a worthless husband, she was always known as Miss Allen.

Furniture and equipment were almost nil. There was one large table, a few desks and chairs, a couple of typewriters, a little laboratory equipment, about a score of library books, and a cupboard. It certainly did not present the appearance of a high school, even for those days. There was nothing more than this three years later.

The District Remains in Turmoil

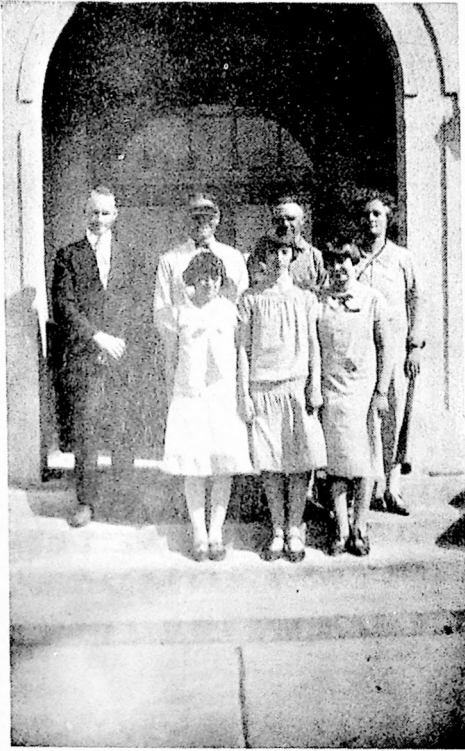
The district factions remained strong. After three years Mr. Parker was released with much hard feeling and community controversy. Clarence Davies from Wallowa was employed to replace him. When Davies arrived, he found not a single member of the board serving who had elected him--not even the same clerk. There had been a complete upheaval with the June elections. While he realized that he had stepped into a turbulent situation and that trouble had been brewing, he was far more concerned with the complete lack of facilities for conducting a credible high school. He had come from a school that was well equipped and administered. It was ten days before the record of grades and credits for students work were discovered in an old register. Worse still, in meeting with principals of other schools in the county, he found Eagle Point viewed askance as an uncouth orphan in the educational world. It required several years to erase the unfortunate appraisal of the school in the eyes of others, and before it came to be accepted as a full fledged member of the county's high schools.

But it was another year before the factionalism had completely subsided. The district seemed determined to dispense with all faculty members who had been teaching under Thompson. Mrs. Bonham and Mrs. Butler were new, but Edna Allen in the high school and Ruby Derrick, who was teaching the primary grades, were hold-overs. Miss Allen was a hard working conscientious woman of excellent personality. When the chairman of the board, John Linn, sold his orchard and moved, the election of a successor involved the question of renewing the contracts of these two teachers. The contracts were not renewed. It was regrettable, but the factionalism thereafter tended to diminish, and in general, the community has been quiet from that time to this, allowing the board and superintendent to conduct matters.

The First Class Graduates

Thirteen students were enrolled in high school the first year, but by the time four years had elapsed and these were ready for graduation, only five were left. These were John Henshaw, Emily Daniels, Merle Jack, Fern Jack and Hattie Hannaford. The first graduation exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church of Eagle Point, now the Community Church. A Reverend Lawrence of Medford was the speaker. The average attendance for the first term with all four years of work was 20. This was in 1926.

The next year, nine students graduated. These were Lota Henshaw, Frank Pettigrew, William Miller, Paul Sandoz, Walter Radcliff, Delbert Mongold, Ned Foreman, Ben Bellows and Gwendolyn Brophy.



Graduation Class of May 1927
Eagle Point High School

Back Row: Clarence Davies, Principal
John Henshaw, Merle Jack, Edna Allen

Front Row: Fern Jack, Hattie Hanna-
ford, Emily Danie's

The Demand Arises For a High School Building

Notwithstanding the community factions, there was an awakened spirit of progress afoot. It is probable that the complete change in the school board reflected this, for it was this group that promoted a new high school building. But the other faction seemed not to offer any objections. With the growth following the new irrigation district, the elementary department found it necessary to restore the third room. Space was at a premium, for the high school had pre-empted two rooms in the school building which left only two for the grades. A room had to be finished in the end of the play shed, and this was used for several years subsequently.

The Parent Teacher Association had in 1923 or '24 built a play shed. It was done with donated labor and material either donated or purchased by the association. It was the first thing of this nature the district had ever had. It was over 70 feet long, about 22 feet wide, and 12 feet high to the eaves. It had no floor and the walls were boarded up about six feet. It was located at the corner of "B" Street and Main, and in the summer of 1926 was moved east to where the present elementary gymnasium is located, so as to vacate the corner for the proposed new high school.

A High School Building Is Authorized

The district was sincere in its desire to provide something better and voted bonds to the amount of 14 thousand dollars which was the maximum that their assessed valuation of about 350 thousand would permit. The board was an excellent one. Its chairman, James Linn, regardless of what might be thought about him, was level headed, competent and agreeable. Jim Spencer, head of the new irrigation district, was an engineer whose thinking was not in any sense narrow. The third member was Nellie Brown, wife of Meritt Brown, a capable woman with high ideals and a mind of her own.

Bids were called for three times before any were received below the \$14,000 figure. This was made by a Medford contractor whose name was Gudat. The bid was for 13 thousand so that one thousand was left for a heating system. Construction of the new building began immediately after the contract was let, and it was ready for occupancy by the time of the Christmas holiday. It was a poured concrete structure in the form of an "L", having four rooms for class purposes with the room on the northeast unfloored and reserved for a furnace room. Modern rest rooms were provided for the first time, and the old out buildings that stood by the alley were allowed to fall into decay. An office lay on one side of the front entrance and a small store room on the other.



Eagle Point High School
Constructed in 1928. Now part of the Grade School

A number of old double desks were removed from the attic of the old building, cut down to a single size and refurbished with heavy sanding by Thomas Riley, who also constructed a laboratory table and typing tables and bookcases that were used for many years. During the holiday, George Phillip, the janitor; Davies, the principal; and Big George Daley, set the desks on strips ready for use. Those were the days before the peripetetic monstrosities of a later day had been invented to harrass and disturb teachers. Big George was the husband of Allie Daley, who was a Peachy and lived on what is now the Peachy place. Mrs. Daley had been on the board that employed Davies, so Big George felt a paternal interest in all things being well and properly done.

Since there were only two instructors in the high school and no more than two rooms could be used for high school purposes, two rooms were used by the intermediate and upper grades and the old building was vacated for a time. When another teacher was added to the high school three years later, they returned to their old quarters.

The New Building Is Dedicated

In January the new building was dedicated. This affair was held in the corner room since that was the largest one. President J. A. Churchill of the Southern Oregon College was the speaker for the occasion. Those who have heard Mr. Churchill speak will recall his pleasant resonant voice.

School Continues

Edna Allen was replaced as high school instructor by Bessie Andrews, a brilliant biologist who was unable to bring herself down to the level of high school students. She was unhappy and was replaced by Mildred Burt in 1928, a girl who was received well by students and community alike; and in 1930 a third instructor was added. This was Helen Miller, a petite and lovely little woman. She was chosen especially to build and strengthen a music program, for this was about the time that music was being promoted in high schools, and there was much demand for it. With the funds and equipment available, she did all that could be hoped for. The course was largely singing, note, and staff study with some music appreciation. But Miss Miller would not stay, for she had found very unhappy boarding circumstances and preferred to move elsewhere.

In the fall of 1931 with Miss Burt and Miss Miller both leaving, Fern Simpson and Yetta Olson were added to the faculty, and the latter has been a familiar face ever since, serving 32 years before taking leave for her health. In the fall of '36 Fern Simpson was replaced by Melba Day, a strong drama major and a good organizer who left her imprint on the school. It was she that first orgnized the Girl's Athletic Association and advised for and promoted the yearbooks of 1937 and '38. The latter is a treasury of information about the school at that time. But Miss Day was not happy in so small a place and left after two years. However, she stayed in the county for a summer to take part in the Shakespearian festival where she did commendable work, and she has since won distinction in the Thespian order. Victor Hay from Stanfield, Oregon was secured for a replacement.

Elementary Faculty

No attempt will be made here to list the instructors in the elementary grades with a few exceptions. Miss Maud Jamison was secured to replace Ruby Derrick, and in 1929, Miss Wilda Darnielle was employed to replace Miss Jamison, who left for reasons of health. Miss Darnielle was highly esteemed and served for a number of years. She has since been prominent in educational affairs in Jackson County. Her married name is Wilda Franks.

In the fall of 1929 Mrs. Bonham was replaced with Clarence Haan. The school had never had any designated coach for its athletic teams; very few schools had at that time. While Davies handled baseball continuously, basketball lay outside his experience. It was customary for the principal to accompany the teams as supervisor, and those who were experienced in basketball could, of course, assist in training the squads. A number of high schools began to employ graduates from the college who had some knowledge of the game, and these were used in the grades, for most of the teacher's colleges did not qualify its students for high school work. Haan had some knowledge of the game and was hired with this in view. Rolland Parks, later principal at Ashland was an applicant at this time.

Haan remained only two years and was replaced by Floyd Barrett, an aggressive man, a good old fashioned instructor, and a good disciplinarian. After remaining four years he secured a position as head of the Halsey schools, and later of the Phoenix schools in Jackson County, but his tenure there was turbulent and he was not happy with it; and so in conjunction with Walt Young of the Medford Stationary Store, he set up a similar store in Grants Pass where he has been proprietor ever since.

He was replaced by Ray Neugart, a man of excellent personality and talent. After three years he renewed his attendance at Oregon State and later served as Superintendent at Myrtle Point. He is now County Superintendent of the Curry County Schools. His place was filled with Arnold Gosnell, an extremely stern disciplinarian. Ted Schopt, who had just graduated from the college and who has since been director of athletics there, was also an applicant. The procedure of employing coaches for elementary principals continued. Adrian Dickson joined the faculty in this capacity in 1940 and remained for two years. After Lindsay became superintendent, he took over the coaching when Dickson left. When Lindsay was replaced by Glenn Hale, the latter, who had considerable experience in coaching, took over the work for a season. Melvin Smith, a Sams Valley boy was then employed as principal of the elementary grades and then coached for two years. In 1946 Arthur Straus was added to the high school faculty and was assigned to physical education. He also took over the coaching, or at least assisted in this. Straus was also a Sams Valley boy, and later he served as principal of the Central Point High School. When Shirley Callaghan was added to the high school faculty, varsity coaching became the exclusive function of high school instructors.

Davies Leaves

In 1939, after a tenure of thirteen years, district opposition to principal Davies began to develop. Displeasure arose out of some discip-

linary cases, dissatisfaction over Gosnell, and the growth of an ambitious faction led by Harold Emison who sought to take over command. The situation was such that the board advised Mr. Davies that they would be reluctant to renew his contract for more than a single year and urged that after that he should seek employment elsewhere. His services were therefore terminated in the spring of 1940 and a Mr. J. L. Bushnell was employed. He proved to be extremely eccentric and was released at the end of a single year and Lyle Lindley was hired. While he served three years with a measure of support and effectiveness, his position became shaky by that time and Glenn Hale of Gilchrest was employed. Since the district was entering a period weighted with serious housing problems, this choice proved to be an excellent one, and the school has had a staple administration from that day to this.

The Old Frame Building Is Removed

The old four room structure on "B" Street that had so long made its contribution to the education of local youth, had eventually to be modified and later moved in the interests of progress. Since congested conditions prevailed for a long time in spite of the additional room that became available, it continued to serve in various ways. It could hardly measure up to the fire regulations of the state, and so first of all, the upper story was removed. The east wing then served for an elementary music room and the west wing for a library; but when the big construction program of 1962 was completed, it was moved over to the foot of the hill behind the present administration building and served as a store-house. It had served its community for over sixty years and was entitled to a rest from the pounding feet and noisy confusion of youth.



The four room structure from "B" street with the upper two rooms removed. Now used as a store room for the District.

III BOUNDARY CHANGES PRIOR TO CONSOLIDATION

Three Changes Took Place

The original boundaries of the Eagle Point District have already been set forth, together with the early division between it and the Antelope District, but three major changes were yet to take place. These included the detachment of Reese Creek, 47, and Long Mountain, 37, and the acquisition of the Emery and Fryer additions from Antelope.

Long Mountain (Rogue River District)

The Long Mountain District was formed out of the west portion of the Eagle Point District December 17, 1865, and bore the name of the Rogue River District. The legal description is as follows:

"All west of a line starting at the center of Section 21, Township 36 South, and Range 1 West and running north to section 16, Township 35 South and Range 1 West."

Making the description more understandable, the point of beginning lay a few rods south of the Antelope Road that leaves the Crater Lake Highway in White City. In running north, it will cross the highway between the homes of Steve Wilson and Spike Mallory. It proceeds north along the east side of Tim Dugan's place, up over the mountain, to a point about a quarter of a mile south of Dodge Bridge. In that area, the line will run about half way between the Rogue River and the Crater Lake Highway.



Long Mountain School
March 12, 1915



Inside Long Mountain School

Reese Creek

On January 12, 1882 the Reese Creek District was severed from the north end of district 9. It included all lands north of the east west line running three miles north of the south boundary of Township 35 South--that is to say, all lands between the Rogue River and the Meridian Line north of the center line of Township 35 South, Range 1 West.



Fryer and Emery Land Claims Returned.

It has been noted that when the original division was made between the Eagle Point and Antelope districts, the line ran from the bottom of the bar below the Carnes residences, along the Butte Creek channel, which left all that area southeast of the river in Antelope. This region includes all of the land now used for the school plant.

So long as the school building lay up the Little Butte, this was no matter, but when school was opened about a half mile west of Little Butte Creek, any idea of crossing the Stanley Hill with a school so close was utterly impractical. To have drawn the lines in such a way in the first place was a bad error, but after the situation had developed for five years, both districts appreciated the need for a change. Petitions were filed from both districts with County School Superintendent E. J. Farlow, and the change was ordered in 1877. (April)

The descriptions are by land claims, citing those of J. J. Fryer, Westgate, Daley, and Emery. This adjustment returned to Eagle Point practically all land on the Eagle Point side of the Stanley Hill and that lying along the hill road leading across by the Hanscom place.

What is most interesting about these petitions are the names attached to them. It gives an insight into the settlers of the '70's. From district 9 these names are listed:

F. B. Inlow
A. H. Boothby
A. J. Daley
John Daley
L. Rees
J. D. Smith
K. I. Mathews
M. T. Wood
John Pulling

James Wooly
W. Wooly
George Nichols
Chris Wooley
T. W. Taylor
J. B. Emery
Lee Tinkham
Peter Simon
D. F. Matheu

From the Antelope district are these names:

J. E. Potter
Wilson Potter
John Lewis
George Hurst
Martin Hurst

E. Cultertson
James M. Mathey
Mrs. C. Rader
David Mayhams

Tessitore Attempts to Petition Out

One attempt to petition out of the Eagle Point District was made about 1934. Victor Tessitore had bought out James Linn whose apricot orchard lay on the hill adjacent to the district's west boundary. Tessitore had no children, and the tax load was higher in Eagle Point than in Long Mountain. He had found an obsolete map in the county office showing the Long Mountain school house to be situated close to his place--actually in the swale between Englehardt's Butte and the Long Mountain hill. The local Parent Teachers learned of this and mailed a protest to the Boundary Board, and when the matter came to the attention of principal Davies, he arranged to attend the hearing, and pointed out that the location of the school had been changed and now lay a considerable distance south on the Long Mountain road not far from its junction with the Little Butte road.

It was contrary to the policy of the Boundary Board to make transfers from bonded districts to those not bonded, or from districts with higher levies to those with lower ones, so the transfer was denied.

No further changes were proposed or made in the boundaries of district 9 until the consolidations of 1944.

IV DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS SOUTH

Introduction

With the consolidations of 1944 and thereafter, not only were the original parts of District 9 united with it again, but there was added a great deal of additional territory. In the north, such districts as Laurel-Hill and Elk Creek with the regions between, together with the remnants of Debenger Gap, formed a contiguous block, although Shady Cove and Elk Creek blocks were fairly distinct. Up Little Butte were the Brownsboro, Little Butte, Lake Creek and Lost Creek. To the south of Antelope was another region of related areas.

First District in Here Was Dry Creek

There was probably no section of the county that underwent such extensive formations, combinations, and disintegrations as the region to the south, and the beginnings go back a long way. The early settlers seem to have squatted along the foothills, particularly along Antelope Creek above its junction with Yankee Creek. The first district set up here was No. 11 and bore the name of Dry Creek, and it was formed before Antelope, if numbers indicate anything. But numbers were poor guides, for with districts at first being unstable, they were apt to lapse and the number be transferred to some newly formed district.

There is no enrollment record for this district. It may never have operated at all. It soon lapsed and its number was transferred to the Mountain District west of the Rogue. "Dry Creek" was a mis-nomer, since the district only cornered on Dry Creek and actually lay across the Antelope Creek to the south and east. It lay in the shape and size of six miles square.

Prairie Is Organized

In 1864, before Eagle Point was well under way, a district known as Prairie was organized under the number of 29. It was exactly six miles square, having as its east boundary the Meridian Line and its west boundary the Long Mountain Road that now runs through the heart of White City industrial area. It took in the north portion of Big Sticky but did not include the ranches lying south of and along Little Butte. The north boundary ran parallel to and part of the time along the Welland (Antelope) Road.

This district may have had an interesting history, but nothing is known about it. It has certainly been preyed upon and dismembered so badly that it eventually ceased to be a district at all. Dewey and Lone Pine, to say nothing of a part of Medford, have bitten into it deeply, and a portion was transferred to Liberty in later years. There was about four and a half square miles of this, and the northeast corner of it lay east of Dry Creek.

In 1869 Prairie was assailed from the West. District No. 16 was formed there even earlier, and now it was to be enlarged. It was caused to be extended west from the Long Mountain Road west along Rogue River to the mouth of Bear Creek, following this to a point opposite the Coker Butte Road and then slicing west. It also took in some of the places south of Little Butte and east of the Long Mountain Road. Mound District is of no further interest in a history of the Eagle Point Schools. It was later known as Agate and is now a part of District 6, Central Point.

But Prairie was almost demolished. It had been organized by a Reverend Williams of Jacksonville, and now it was only desert. When it ceased to operate is not known, but it was re-organized in 1906 as the Rogueland District.

Liberty District Is Formed

In 1886 that part of the Antelope District lying south of the Welland Road was organized into the Liberty District and took the number 51; and it included, as stated above, a portion of Prairie. The boundaries roughly began two miles west of the east side line of Township 36 South and Range 1 East in the center; or between sections 15 and 20, and with only a slight jog, continuing west to the border of the Prairie District. The parts cut from the latter were sections 1, 2, 11, 12, and the east halves of 3 and 10 of Township 37 South, Range 1 West. This was the valley of Dry Creek, and the school might well have been called by that name. Actually, it was known as the Welland School, probably a corruption of "Wyland".

There was a large area in here that needed to be served. This reached from Dry Creek across to and including the Yankee Creek basin as well as the valley of the Antelope lying to the South, and it would be difficult to place a school building where it would serve all parts. Antelope school lay too far to the North. When Liberty was established, they bought or otherwise acquired the Antelope school house since it lay only a short distance from the Welland Road. It was moved to a location up Dry Creek and a short distance from the road, probably on the John Owens place. Antelope, meanwhile, being released from the need to supply schooling for this region, moved its school north to the John Rader place.

But the location of the Welland school was not good, for the population began to grow in the Yankee Creek area; so a school house was set up there. This did not work well either, so in 1895 the district was divided along the line of Antelope Creek, the one east to be known as East Antelope No. 76, but better known as the Yankee Creek school though sometimes called Black Oak. There were a number of families living up there, including some of the Walshes. The school lay a little beyond the present siphon, probably on the Drape Walsh place.

Liberty School Moves Again

Relieved of the need to provide education for the Yankee Creek children, Liberty returned, either to their former building or to another one not far from the location of the first one. According to Carl Von der Hellen this lay

to the West about a half mile beyond the Owens place, or in the proximity to the present Agate Dam. This one was really painted red and thus truly became the little red school house.

Wyland District Is Organized

In 1891, Wyland District No. 67 was created. This was almost the exact duplicate of the early District 11 and lay across the Antelope basin with its south line three miles north of the Welland (Antelope) road. Its south boundary touched on Climax. Along the Climax road little clearings occasionally appear, and there are evidences of settlers far back on the slopes and bench land. The region is now largely cattle range and is owned by stockmen in the valley. Just where its school was located is not known, but apparently school was carried on for about 20 years, but the school population lapsed and in 1913 it was transferred to Liberty.

Liberty Builds Its Last School

At about the same time that Wyland closed its doors, the Yankee Creek school district became less populated and again merged with Liberty. Its names were lost--Yankee Creek, East Antelope, and Black Oak--but the number was retained so that Liberty now became No. 76 instead of 51. It was probably at this time that a new structure was erected along the Welland road about a half mile west of the Meridian. This served the whole area until 1942 when it was consolidated again with Antelope. Ida (Houston) Kent taught here when the building was relatively new; and in later years, so did Gertrude Stanley.

Morton District No. 75 Organized

At this time, 1895, the people of the entire area seem to have been unsettled over the location of their school buildings and their district boundaries. Antelope was holding its school far to the west and was not accessible to the region that lay east of the Meridian Line and to the south. A district was formed in here under the name of Morton, No. 75. It included the old Walsh homestead and what is now the Meridian Orchard, and in fact, a large area lying around the foothills.

The only school building known of today lay just east of the Meridian and less than a quarter of a mile north of where Antelope Creek crosses the Meridian. The buildings of the old Walsh homestead are nearby. School was still being held there in 1910, but it lapsed two years later and was returned to Antelope.

Climax--1875

The Climax District serves as a testament that pioneers often preferred the foothills and the upland valleys and bench land. Far up Antelope Creek and nestled under Mount Grizzley, and in view of Chimney Rock, a petition was filed for a school. This was in 1875 and the district took the number of 13, a number assigned from some other lapsed district. It bore the name of Lost Creek when organized, for it extended to the bed of this stream in the

original description, following it down as the east boundary for some distance. It later bore the name of "Climax" after the community and post office set up there. The approach to this community lies up Antelope Creek, and there is a considerable change in elevation on the way.

The original boundary description is hard to follow. It read like this: Starts at a point west of the NW corner of section 36 at Lost Creek; down the creek to a point east of a mile north of the Gribble residence; west to Antelope Creek, then up the creek to a point one fourth of a mile west; then south, then east to Lost Creek and down to the point of beginning.

Fortunately, at some later time, the lines were recorded in such a way as to be entered in the county maps so that the final boundaries could be describe thus:

Beginning at the dead center of Township 37 South and Range 2 East, proceeding due west for 5 miles, then south 1 mile, then west $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then west $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then east 7 miles, then north 4 miles to the point of beginning.

It was nearly a solid rectangle four miles north and south and 7 miles east and west except for $2\frac{1}{2}$ sections cut out of the northwest corner. In its final form it embraces some territory that was acquired with the abandonment of the Suderland District in 1922. The hill country lying over the ridge on the Lost Creek side was yielded to Mountain View District No. 81 when the latter was formed, and it was again acquired when that district was abandoned.



Just when and by whom the first school house was built no one seems to know. But the ruins of a little log building can still be seen near the Thompson place, while the wreck of another, built over 80 years ago by Alfred Rummel, lies just below the present road.

Among the teachers serving here were Mr. Gervais, Anna Grissom, Ida Turpin, Julia Roscoe, Mrs. Norma Reeder, Miss Henrick, and Miss Freda Hanson. There were times when the enrollment fell below the minimums provided by law, and in 1935 the district was directed by the boundary board to close its doors; but by the next year, some new students had arrived, and they were permitted to resume instruction.

In 1942 the army pre-empted much of the area for military range purposes, and the school ceased to function. In 1947 it was attached to Eagle Point, for it was adjacent to portions of that district.

Chimney Rock, No. 81, Is Formed

In 1910 there were children living in the area east of Climax that had no access to school. District 81 was formed here under the name of Chimney Rock, but the latter rock was only a land mark and actually lay in the Climax District. The school was more often referred to as Mountain View. It lay on the Lost Creek side of the divide and was crossed by both Lost Creek and Coon Creek. The only road into this area today is a forest service road that leads east from the Lake Creek-Climax dirt road, for there has never been a road down Lost Creek.

It must have been a beautiful spot, rough and secluded. Mrs. Jack Tyrrell taught here at one time. So, also, did the Charley sisters and Hattie Cingcade. The school ran on for a number of years, but in 1920 was finally closed out and returned to Climax and Lost Creek from which it was taken.

Suderland Is Formed

Far back in the hills behind Roxy Ann and extending even south of it, another district was formed in October of 1916. It was not accessible except through Medford and Ashland, and then only by summer roads. This was the last district to be formed in the county, and it would have no interest or relation to Eagle Point except that some of its territory was taken from Liberty, mostly from that part that had been Wyland. It existed only six years and was closed out in 1922. What lay east of the Meridian Line was transferred to Climax; sections 13, 14, and 24 were assigned to Liberty, the southwest corner went to Lone Pine, and the remaining portion to Dewey, No. 24.

Rogueland, 1906

When the Dewey district was formed, it took most of the good farm land lying north and south of the Coker Butte Road, leaving Prairie District mostly desert. But orchards began to be set out in the early years of the century and these moved up along the hill between it and the desert. This region took on new life and resulted in the re-organization of the old Prairie District as the Rogueland School. In the southwest it took back a portion of the Mound District, in the East it touched on Liberty and Antelope and even took off a strip a mile wide from Antelope; and then it reached across the desert and took in part of Long Mountain lying south of Butte Creek, except a strip on the extreme west. This placed the Ousterhouts and Pruitts in the Rogueland District.

The inclusion of the latter area was an error, for the people living there were closer to Long Mountain or Eagle Point. The Rogueland school was set back on the hill road about a mile east of Kershaw's present headquarters, and was certainly inaccessible to the Pruitts and Ousterhouts. Mrs. Pruitt petitioned back into Long Mountain in 1933 and the petition was allowed. The Ousterhouts, however, were attending at Eagle Point.

Tuition Difficulty Arose

It was not probable that any tuition was charged for the Ousterhouts until 1937 when contracts were being arranged between Eagle Point and Long Mountain, and with Little Butte for accepting their students. Then for the sake of uniformity it was necessary to charge tuition from the Rogueland District as well. This, however, they refused to pay. They had not operated their own school for years and were transporting to Medford. Their position was difficult to understand, for in order to transport children from this area to Medford, they were compelled to extend their route several miles out of the way, and the tuition at Eagle Point was less than that of Medford. The Ousterhouts were reluctant to make the change since the mother had been quite active in the affairs of Eagle Point, serving among other things as president of the Parent Teacher Association.

The Eagle Point Directors, Harnish, Young, and Throckmorton, along with the principal, Davies, attended what they supposed was to be a meeting of the Rogueland school board one evening. They were not invited in. After leaning on the fence and whittling a great deal the Eagle Point directors made their proposition, and since it was now dark, they returned home. Their deal was a much better one for Rogueland than the Medford deal and would have pleased the Ousterhouts. After the Eagle Point men had left, no doubt the Rogueland directors assembled, for they later notified Eagle Point by letter that their proposition was rejected.

Camp White Absorbs Most of This Area

At the outbreak of the Second World War, a cantonment site was selected in the desert which pre-empted almost all of the Rogueland District except the farm land along Little Butte Creek and Antelope, and also took nearly all of Liberty and Climax. Since there was no provisions in the law affecting the disposition of the remaining fragments, they were attached willy nilly to the districts to which they were adjacent. In this way Eagle Point acquired the Rogueland areas lying north of the camp while those to the south went to Dewey.

What was left of Liberty elected to consolidate with Antelope while that of Climax lay dormant until 1947 when it was attached to Eagle Point. When the camp was deactivated in 1945, that portion lying south of Eagle Point was divided between it and Dewey on a line lying about a half mile south of the Antelope Road. Liberty had consolidated with Antelope.

V DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS EAST

This Area Was Originally District 15

Another important block of districts that later joined together with Eagle Point to form the consolidated district was that one lying up Little Butte Creek. There were altogether four of these, Brownsboro, Little Butte, Lake Creek, and Lost Creek. All of these, together with Climax, Mountain View and some parts of Antelope, were carved out of the enormous Bethlehem district No. 15.

An Attempt To Form A District Is Dropped

The area from Brownsboro to Lake Creek was settled as early as the Eagle Point area, and while the latter were attempting to start a school, the citizens of Brownsboro were thinking in similar terms, and so they laid out a district on almost the identical lines of the district 39 of a later date. This was bounded on the west by the section lines a mile east of the Meridian. This extended from the divide between little Butte and Reese Creek to as far south as Yankee Creek, then five miles east on the center line of Township 36 South, Range 1 East, then north again to the divide.

But no school was opened. It has been pointed out that students in this area were probably attending the Eagle Point school, for there are no attendance records from Brownsboro until 1873. It is probable that some of these people joined with those farther east to petition for a revision of District 15.

The Original Bethlehem District an Enormous One

District 15, Bethlehem, was probably the largest district ever formed in the county. It started with the intersection of the Meridian Line with the Rogue River, followed the Meridian south to Little Butte, jogged east one mile, then south to Yankee Creek, then up East River (Antelope) to its head, then east to the Cascade summit, then north along the summit to the South Fork of the Rogue, then down that and the Rogue to the Meridian again. Its west boundary coincided with the east boundary of Eagle Point and Antelope.

This organization was effected in 1865 and school was opened there the next year. While the term "Bethlehem" was later associated with Brownsboro, this district at that time drew its students from farther up the creek. Where the school house was, nobody knows, but it was more nearly what was later the Lake Creek School. Its enrollment was 66 the first year, but the average attendance was about 15.

The Big District Is Partitioned

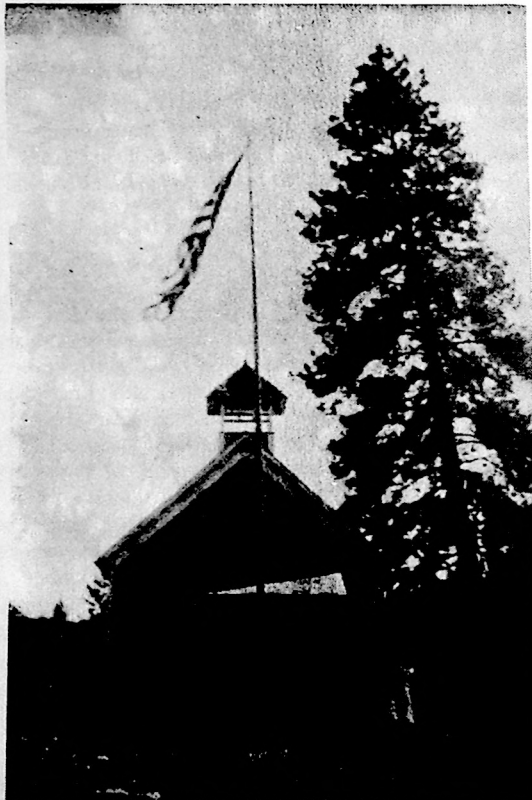
This enormous district was soon modified and the entire north portion in 1868 was cut off as District No. 31, Green Mountain. The division line was the divide between Reese Creek and Little Butte up to where that divide merged as the division between Big and Little Buttes, although in the region

of the North Fork of Little Butte, some of No. 31 lay on the south slope of the divide. Green Mountain was later cut up into Big Butte, Laurelhurst, Butte Falls, Mount Pitt and Derby, the latter carrying the original number of 31.

School was operated in Bethlehem until the year of 69-70 when for some reason it seems to have lapsed. Its number, 15, was transferred to Independence School in the Phoenix locality. It is possible that this was part of an over-all plan to set up two districts east of Eagle Point.

Brownsboro

Brownsboro was officially opened in 1873 as District No. 39 and took the name of Bethlehem from the abandoned district east of it. Its boundaries were almost identical to those cited in the petition years before. (1866) The big movement of students from one school to another between Lake Creek, Brownsboro, Eagle Point, and Antelope came to an end and the districts were thereafter more stable; but the organization of this new district undoubtedly came about because of the location changes of the school buildings in the adjacent districts.

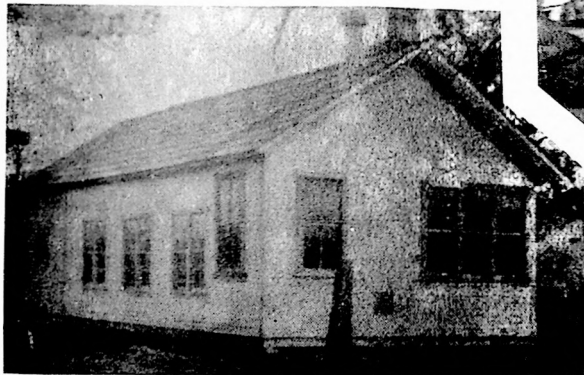


Brownsboro School
1915-1916

The name of Brownsboro was recorded in 1876. Its first clerk was Joseph Clift, who continued to serve until 1880. The enrollment was sometimes ample, and sometimes small, and in its 73 years of existence, the school must have been held in more than one structure. The one that still stands just beyond the Brownsboro post office has been used for many years. It was built in the early 90's and at one time the district provided a teacherage. This district has never been co-operative with the districts adjacent to it; and in the consolidation movement, it was the last to hold out.

Lake Creek Re-organized

It was in 1871 that the new district east of Brownsboro was organized under the name of Upper Butte, and it opened its doors the next year. The region had been without school for two years. It was still a large district, for its north boundary followed the Little Butte and Big Butte divide to the Cascades, then followed the divide South so as to include all land drained by Little Butte. Its west boundary was the Brownsboro district.



At left: Lake Creek School 1929

Upper right: Inside Lake Creek School

Lower right: Students 1929

Just when the name of Upper Butte was dropped and Lake Creek assumed is not known. Its first teacher was a Mr. Grigsby, the second a Sarah Swingle, and the third a Miss Polly Bybee. These names are still familiar in the Little Butte areas. By 1916 the enrollment had grown to 40 so that the district employed a second teacher, both working in the same room. By 1924 the average attendance had dropped to 10.

Fully five buildings were used during the history of the school, the last one being located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Lake Creek post office and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of the new highway. It stands far out in a desert-like pasture, but was fairly well equipped at the time it was abandoned.

Lost Creek Organized

In 1880 the Lost Creek district was created to provide educational facilities for the children living in the basin of the South Fork of Little Butte. In its original form its territories extended over the divide between the Little and Big Buttes so as to include the south slope of the North Branch. It also included considerable territory lying directly south of Lake Creek and up the basin of Lake Creek itself. There is a dirt road there connecting Lake Creek with Climax, but it was not accessible to Lost Creek.

Why these boundaries were so drawn is difficult to understand, but in 1929 adjustments throughout the area were made. There was a stretch returned to Lake Creek about a mile deep lying along the south bank of the north branch from about five miles west of McAllister Springs. The tract lying up Lake Creek itself was also returned. Lost Creek ran east far enough to include all the Dead Indian area, and a number of students made the trek down the creek to attend school.

The Lost Creek School

The first school was held in a log building constructed the year the district was formed. It lay on the south side of the valley some distance around the hill from where the road crosses over to the north side. The lumber for desks and finishing was packed in by burros. Jack Tyrrell has in his possession an excellent picture of this structure.



Lost Creek School 1887

Boy on horse in back at left, Tom Farlow (still living in Eagle Point and now past 90). Young man in front of horse Frank Farlow, (now deceased). Small boy in very front Jack Tyrrell (now deceased).

In 1890, G. S. Hosmer deeded an acre of land to the district, and in 1893 a lumber structure was built there. It was almost adjacent to the old log school, and the latter was then used for a play shed. In 1911 this lumber building was torn down and a better one put in its place. The contract for this was awarded to Jack Tyrrell. The new building had a belfry and everything needed to make it modern, and it served until the district consolidated with the Eagle Point group in 1949. It was then torn down and its material used elsewhere. Jack Tyrrell also assisted in this.

W. T. Leek was its first clerk and also the first teacher. Farlow, Rattie, and Hutchins were directors. The name of Farlow has been associated with the Lake Creek area for many years. The first school operated for three months only, and it was not until 1924 that an eight months term was held. As was often the case in those days, the teacher boarded around.

Mount Pitt Yields Territory to Lake Creek

At the same time, 1929, that portion of Mount Pitt District lying on the south slopes of the divide was transferred to the Lake Creek District. This boundary now lies actually no more than three or four miles from the Willow Creek Dam and the Big Butte Springs.

Little Butte Organized

Little Butte District No. 65 was organized in the late 80's. Since the Lake Creek school houses were usually to the east of the post office, there was left a rather large area of well populated bottom land between this school house and the one at Brownsboro. It was formed from territory taken from Brownsboro and Lake Creek districts. In size, however, it was relatively small, being a block three miles square cornering at the Lake Creek post office. Its last school house was located a couple of miles west of the post office along Little Butte Creek and between it and the highway. Title to the grant of land upon which it was built lapsed when it ceased to be used for school purposes, and the building has now been removed.

District Co-operation

The first transportation supplied for high school students from the area was in 1930, the same time that transportation was provided for the Rogue River area. There was at this time a family of Browns--Uncle Billie Brown--living a short distance beyond the Brownsboro Post Office, and three of the girls were in attendance at the high school. The route ran as far as Lake Creek where a few other students were gathered. The vehicle was only a touring car operated by Johnnie Phillips, son of the Eagle Point janitor, but it filled the need. The time came later when transportation was needed to Lost Creek. The Hoeffts and Shorts lived there. Besides, there were more and more students appearing and it was necessary to provide a larger vehicle.

On April 30, 1936, a proposal for consolidation was voted upon by Little Butte, Lost Creek, and Lake Creek. It carried in Little Butte and Lake Creek districts, but was rejected by Lost Creek.

In 1938 and '39 with the Eagle Point bus passing through the district to transport high school students, Little Butte arranged to have some of their own children transported to and from school when the bus schedule made that possible. But there were so few students that in 1939 they contracted with Eagle Point to send their children to that school; so Little Butte was closed and desks, books and all valuable materials were transferred with them.

Although Lost Creek had not been receptive to a consolidation a few years before, in 1941 their enrollment was so small that arrangements were made to transport to Lake Creek, and Mr. Tyrrell, who had been teaching for them, moved to Lake Creek to handle the combined groups. This arrangement continued for a second year, but by 1943, Lake Creek decided to follow the example of Little Butte and transport to Eagle Point. A contract was concluded with District 9 to accept these students at a tuition of ten dollars per student each month. Lost Creek thereupon reopened its school and continued to operate until its consolidation with Eagle Point in 1949. Brownsboro continued to go her own way.

Personnel

Among the names appearing on the roster of directors in this group of districts were those of Dorothy Zundel, A. E. Frey (Uncle of Helen Barrow, teacher), Raphael Gardener, Herman Meyer, Leonard Bradshaw, (he served as director of the consolidated Eagle Point District for years) Lloyd Damon, Mable Stanley, Ruth Zundel, Nora Brown, Mabel Brown and several Charleys

VI LONG MOUNTAIN AND REESE CREEK

Rogue River District Formed

In 1875, just about the time Eagle Point, Brownsboro, Lake Creek and Antelope were getting their schools in order, District 37 was detached from the west side of Eagle Point under the name of the Rogue River School. At some later date it came to be known as Long Mountain. Settlements had grown up along both sides of Little Butte and up Rogue River. Some especially fine ranches were located along the Rogue, and settlers were scattered along the west side of the Long Mountain foothills.

The line of demarcation between this new district and Eagle Point lay up the center of sections 4, 9, 17 and 21. Along the south the Antelope Road ran due east and west through what is now White City, and the boundary followed this road from the center of section 21 to the Long Mountain Road. It followed this road north to Butte Creek, then followed that to its junction with Rogue River so as to include the Britt place, then followed the Rogue to about a fourth of a mile above the Dodge Bridge, or the center line of section 16, Township 35 South, then east to the center of the section and then due south to the place of beginning.

The original boundaries on file use as the point of beginning the Southwest corner of the old Tinkham land claim. Tinkham was the first clerk of the Eagle Point district. The place was later called the Dutton place and Steve Wilson's house stands near the northwest corner. All the places from Spike Mallory's west as far as and including Jack Caldwell's were then in the Long Mountain district.

But when Rogueland was formed in 1906, all of this was taken, leaving only the Short and Kline places west of Pruitt's (Caldwell's). This was unfortunate, for in later years when the Rogueland schoolhouse was set over near the hill, not far from the rifle range, it was completely inaccessible to these people. They attended either Long Mountain or Eagle Point. Complications arose over this in the 1930's, and in 1933 Amanda Pruitt petitioned for transfer back to Long Mountain, which was granted; but this seems not to have affected the other places.

The first school house anyone knows about lay on the swale between Long Mountain and Englehardt's Butte, but this was later transferred to a point where the Long Mountain road, rising from little Butte Creek, reaches the flat above and angles to the east. It was a nice little building for its time and served the district well until the consolidation movement in 1945. Although no school had been held there after 1936, it was well kept and was moved over to Eagle Point to serve as a classroom when the consolidated district was getting under way and badly needed housing. It was later skidded down near the teacher's cottages where it served as a dressing room for the athletic field for a while, and then as a general storehouse.

Long Mountain Schoolhouse which had been moved to Eagle Point upon consolidation with that District. Now used as a storage building near the bus garage.



Its Administration

The district has always seemed to be a peaceful and well administered one. Its first clerk was a James Hamilton. Theo Bressler and G. W. Hackathorn were succeeding clerks. Among the names appearing on the roster of directors is that of George Given, (The Given boys still live there) Tim Dugan, George (Pete) Stowell, J. M. Lewis, Ross Kline, and A. G. Bishop.

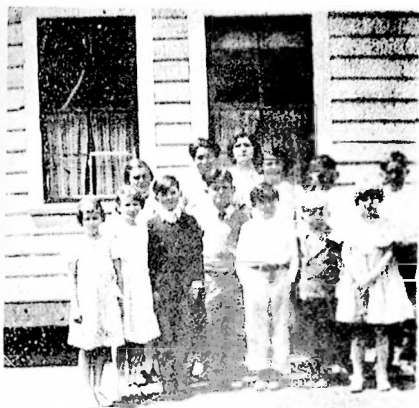
School was maintained until 1936 but the enrollment then was small. Debenger Gap transported its children here until 1934 when they made the transfer to Shady Cove, and these students were missed; but in 1936 both districts made arrangements with Everett Hannah to transport their children to Eagle Point. The one conveyance drove from Debenger Gap, across Dodge Bridge, and down the Long Mountain road, then up the Little Butte road.

Reese Creek Formed

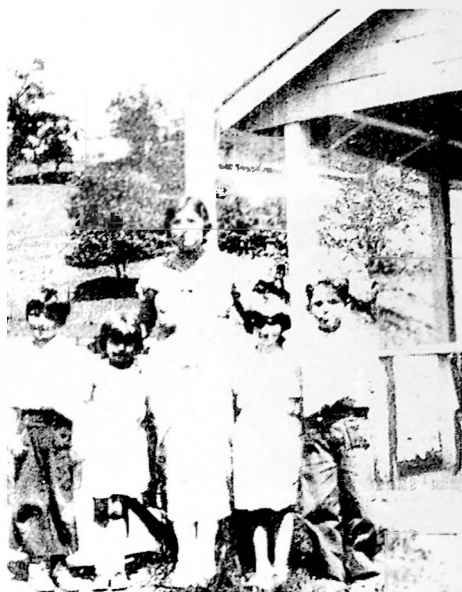
It was impossible for people up the Reese Creek way to walk through the mud to Eagle Point, so without opposition district 47 was formed January 12, 1882. It included all territory between the Meridian Line and the Rogue River lying north of the section line running east and west three miles north of the south line of Township 35 South. This cut off a half mile from the north end of Long Mountain.

Laurel Hill District Is Included

It will be noted that this included what was later severed to form the Laurel Hill, or Black district. The latter was set up eight years later, in 1890, and the division line was set along the middle lines of sections 1, 2, and 3, which is where the irrigation canal crosses over the highway to lead around to Arkansas Flat, but with a half mile jog south from the highway across to the Rogue. It left the Minter place still in Reese Creek.



Middle District or Little Butte School
Ellyn Charley, teacher



Liberty School



Lost Creek School
This was their last schoolhouse. About 1914



Butte Creek School, Dist. #65
Two miles from Brownsboro on the old road to Lake Creek.
This picture was taken in 1919 by the teacher, Miss Ethel
Freeman, now Mrs. Wm. E. Cushman, Trail, Oreg.

Effects of the Irrigation District

The Hammel Lateral of the Eagle Point Irrigation District was dug into this region in 1922. When this took place, the land owners here, including those in Arkansas Flat, wished to join Reese Creek, for this center gave promise of providing better school facilities. This was at the same time that the north end of Laurel Hill (south Shady Cove) was attached to the Central District. The new line was moved $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and ran straight from the river to the Meridian. Reese Creek had arranged to provide transportation for this region.

But the entire block was lost to Reese Creek in 1928 when the Laurel Hill District sought to revitalize itself and expand to its old boundaries. Reese Creek, generously acceded, but Shady Cove raised objections. Later in the year Laurel Hill gave up and voted consolidation with Shady Cove, but Reese Creek had lost the area before the consolidation took place and the area went with it.

Aside from the above, only one change occurred in the boundaries of Reese Creek. The places of Vestal and Boyer both lay in Derby, No. 31, and the Vestal children had to attend at Reese Creek, for Derby was far away. In July 1928 these men asked to be transferred to Reese Creek. But the petition for transfer was prejudiced by the inclusion of some 15 sections of the hill land that lay between the two schools. While the additional wealth may have been welcomed by Reese Creek, they had just been relieved of a transportation problem in the north, and there was fear that the scattered territory in the proposed transfer might later give rise to demands for costly transportation, and they therefore opposed the proposition. Thereupon Boyer and Vestal sought admission with only themselves involved. This met with the approval of all, and on September 5, 1928, sections 7 and 18 from east of the Meridian Line were transferred from Derby.

Buildings Improved

The school building was remodeled in 1923 or thereabouts so as to provide two rooms. This was done because of some increased settlement on the newly irrigated land, and in anticipation of the Laurel Hill students, and although this region was later lost, there was ample need for additional housing. When the general consolidations were carried out in 1944, this district faced the alternative of consolidation or the construction of a new building of their own.

VII AFFAIRS IN ANTELOPE

Antelope Has a Strenuous Beginning

It has been pointed out that at first students living in the Antelope area probably attended the Eagle Point School somewhere near where the irrigation syphon now crosses over. The enrollment in the latter school was 101 in 1869, but the average attendance was certainly no where near this, but the task of operating a class room under such conditions was most difficult, and no doubt there was great dissatisfaction and turmoil.

So Antelope set up its own school in 1870, and by 1871 all the students in the country side were attending there. Eagle Point seems to have closed its doors for a couple of years while the Antelope enrollment soared to 115 with probably some help from Brownsboro. By the next year, Eagle Point had again opened its doors, probably near the Crater Lake highway and Medco crossing, and Brownsboro at the same time set up a school of its own. This relieved the situation a little, but the enrollment still reached 90 with an average daily attendance of 56 in 1873; and this was in a small one room building.

Location of the First School Houses

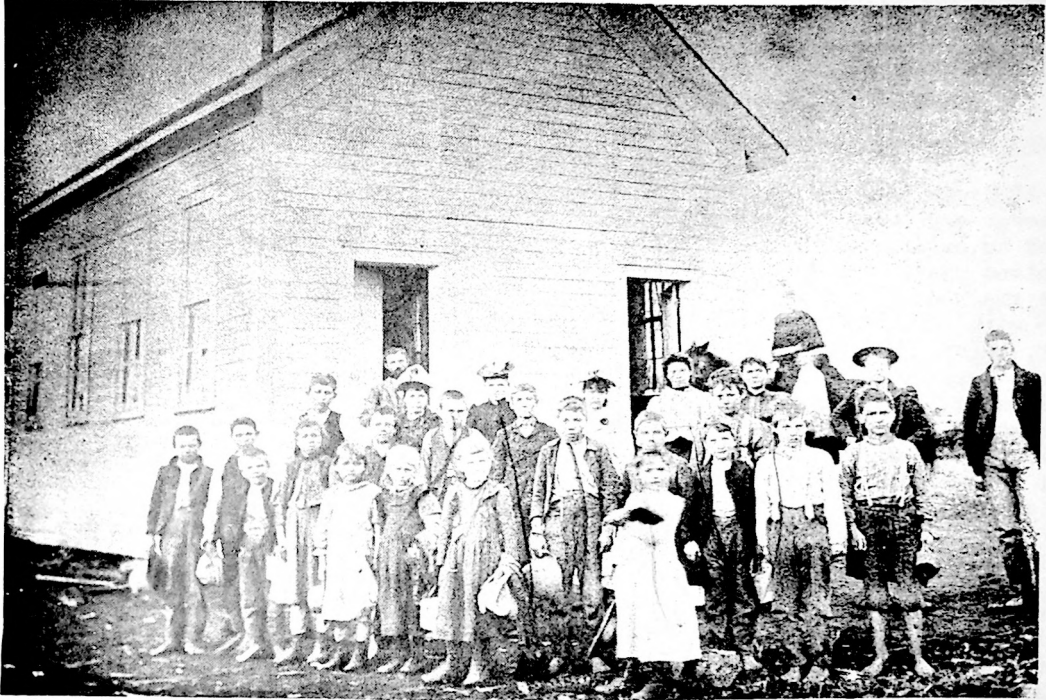
Antelope's first school building was located on what is now the Carl Von der Hellen place on Antelope Creek about a half mile east and north of his present residence. All that is left to point out the place is an indentation caused by the well, and nothing more. At this time many of the settlers were found well to the south, and so the school was moved to a location on the desert west of the Meridian and about a quarter of a mile south of the big Von der Hellen house where Harvy Nelson now lives. This school was a structure about 20 by 30 feet and had three rows of double desks accommodating the 50 or 60 students attending. The first teacher was J. B. Farley, who received a salary of 50 dollars a month, said to be high for that time. He taught there a number of years.

The District Is Divided

When the Liberty District was formed, it was from territory taken from the south end of Antelope, together with the major portion of the Dry Creek area taken from Prairie. The division line passed through the desert about three eighths of a mile from the Welland Road, and not too far from the Antelope school building. Carl Von der Hellen, now over 80, is one of the few whose memory carries back to the opening of the present century, and was old enough to remember when this took place. According to him, the school house was sold to Liberty and skidded to a location somewhere along the Dry Creek Road, probably in the vicinity of the John Owens Ranch. Von der Hellen is able to narrate some details about Antelope, Liberty, and Yankee Creek that most people never heard of. The disposition of the school house is understandable, since the population center of what was left of Antelope lay along the Stanley hill. It was easier for these people to build a new structure here than to move the old one, while the terrain was such that Liberty could move the old building with little difficulty.

New Building Center Near the Stanley Place

The third Antelope school house was not a sumptuous affair, and was somewhere on the John Rader place where Stanley now lives. In 1891 a location was secured where the school now stands. The building was skidded to the new tract and was used there until 1909 when it was replaced by the present structure.



Antelope School

Liberty Property Acquired

When Liberty was reduced in size by the establishment of Camp White, there were not enough settlers left there to maintain school, so they consolidated with Antelope. This left an empty school house and its equipment to be disposed of. The army had commandeered everything, although it was not their right to do so. The seats and bell were missing. The bell had been a gift from Roger and Hugo Von der Hellen, and there was considerable indignation at the army's action. After considerable red tape, these things were returned. The seats were later sold to the Adventist Academy and the bell elsewhere. The building itself was traded for 80 dollars worth of wood, and after some difficulty with the title, was duly transferred. The building was razed by the new owner, and a store now stands on this spot.

Antelope Administers Its Affairs

Data gathered since 1940 shows that the board exercised a conscientious concern for the welfare of their school. It was a community center for 4-H club work and was well cared for. Facilities for the preparation of lunches were provided as well as a piano to care for the communities needs. There was some problems about sanitation in the water supply, and the Health Department was bringing pressure to bear. Careful protection was provided from surface water, and chlorination was even discussed. The difficulty lay in the passage of a branch of the irrigation canal through a corner of the lot, and it was sometimes subject to flooding.

Transportation of High School Students

Although the Eagle Point High School lay within a few miles, there was never any thought of transporting high school students to it. There seemed to exist in this area, and around through the east side of the Rogueland District, a strong contempt for anything in Eagle Point, and since the Medford High School was accessible, they would have nothing to do with the former. In the first few years of high school at Eagle Point, this feeling might have been justified, for it was not much of a school, but as the years passed and the communities north and east contributed to its growth, an institution was developed that certainly was the equal to other schools of its size, and better than many; but the Antelope and Rogueland authorities continued to nurse their prejudices. Eagle Point routed a high school bus through the district in 1938, but no more than a couple of students availed themselves of it.

But the population there was changing, and by 1940, several families were interested in the shorter drive to Eagle Point. Davies, who had just retired as principal there and who lived in Antelope, attended a board meeting. They were just entering into a contract with a Mr. Arthur Short to provide transportation of high school students to Medford at a rate just slightly less than the amount necessary to maintain their own elementary school. This transporting service would have been supplied by Eagle Point for nothing. This was pointed out by Davies, but his comments were received with crisp coldness. Difficulties later developed with the contract. Short frequently turned the driving over to irresponsible persons who were frowned on by the Antelope Board.

At the conclusion of the contract, together with the Rogueland District, they negotiated with the Rogue Transit Company, which was able to provide that service for a number of years. But the attitude of a section of old timers continued to be very hostile toward Eagle Point.

A Change Takes Place

Within a few more years a change in the population of the district brought with it a change in attitude. The older families who had so long opposed sending students to Eagle Point, no longer had children of school age, and new families with children saw no point in transporting to Medford, especially when Eagle Point was so much closer and held the prospects of becoming a sizable school center. So at the time when the general consolidation movement was afoot, interested promoters circulated petitions

for a consolidation vote in conjunction with other schools. The first vote carried, which shocked the opponents badly. But when a rejection by Brownsboro made another vote mandatory, it failed in Antelope by a few votes. A couple of families had left the district, and a few more wavering votes were lost.

A Petition For Transfer Is Considered

Since those favoring consolidation had over two thirds of the children, their leaders approached the Boundary Board on the possibility of petitioning themselves into Eagle Point. The possibility seemed promising. A study of the district showed that it was possible by petitioning out some separate blocks, to draw new lines in such a way that only those parts would be affected whose owners chose to send their children to Eagle Point, or if they had no children, were in no way opposed to the transfer.

In order to secure contiguity between Eagle Point and the main block of petitioning land owners, it was necessary to go far back in the hills behind Antelope and tie in with a portion of the old Lake Creek District, now combined with Eagle Point. Drawing the new lines was difficult and involved. The task was undertaken by C. Davies who had so long smarted under the contempt shown by the Antelope leaders. He approached the undertaking with considerable relish, and was aided by his brother, W. E. Davies, by Lloyd Walsh, and Friend, the owner of the Antelope Orchard.

The Transfer Is Ordered

The hearing occurred before the Boundary Board June 24, 1945. The Board was made up of Judge Coleman, Ralph Billings, Bill Perry, and the secretary, Charles Bowman. These were all decisive men, and since the opposing group, while all present, seemed unable to offer any arguments, the petition was allowed and the transfer ordered.

Antelope Struggles On

After the transfer had been made, it took so many children with it that there were not enough left to justify holding school any longer. The alternatives were to transport both elementary and high school students either to Medford or to Eagle Point. The latter course would have been cheaper by far, but the temper of the rump district was such that this course would have been obnoxious. And so it was arranged to transport to Medford in cars that were making the drive daily anyway.

Matters continued this way until 1949 when congestion in the Medford schools caused that district to refuse attendance to all students not living adjacent to the Medford boundaries. So Antelope had either to open their own school again or transport to Eagle Point.

Antelope Applies For Admission

By this time the Eagle Point district had developed to where it showed signs of becoming a fairly large and satisfactory system, and so the Antelope directors were not so reluctant as in former days to approach Superintendent Hale with the idea of transporting to Eagle Point. But Hale was reluctant

to receive them on those terms. He urged that it would be proper for them to consolidate and share in the burden of bonding that a good school would require. He thought they ought to grow up as a part of the school system and not as an outsider. There was no great objection to this, for once the children were in attendance at Eagle Point, the opposition had disappeared.

Antelope, however, was anxious to keep their school building as a community center, so it was sold to the community organization for the sum of ten dollars. The little district bus was transferred to Eagle Point and was extensively used for extending long runs and gathering up students in isolated areas where it would have been wasteful to use a large bus. And so Antelope, that had so long stood aloof, now became a part of the Eagle Point school, and Darrell Stanley, whose parents had been among the bitter opposition, now became a director in the new district.

VIII HOUSING ENLARGES SCHOOL

Glenn Hale Takes Over

With the leaving of Lyle Lindley in the spring of 1944, the district employed for its new superintendent Mr. Glenn Hale of Gilchrest. His arrival was concurrent with the successful conclusion of the first phases of consolidation. Debenger Gap, Long Mountain, Reese Creek, Little Butte and Lake Creek were then united with Eagle Point. The selection of Hale was partly based on his experience in Klamath County of bringing together districts and transporting them to a consolidated center. The choice proved to be an excellent one in other ways as well. His work in directing the expansion program in building with such limited funds was eloquent testimony of this.

A New Board Is Formed

With the consolidation, the old school board resigned so that a new board could be selected that was more representative of the areas brought together. Dwight McCorkle was chosen from the old Eagle Point area, Robert Humphrey from the Reese Creek region, and Leonard Bradshaw from Lake Creek. These men served continuously until 1951 when Humphrey declined to serve for re-election. Jack Caldwell was elected to fill his place. The board and Superintendent worked harmoniously, and there were no community conflicts or lack of co-operation in the board itself to limit its effectiveness.

Need for New Housing

Several outlying schools had been transporting their students to the Eagle Point School from 1936 onward, and this entailed the addition of elementary instructors. In 1942-44 four teachers were used. In 1944-45 an elementary principal, Cecil Chase, was added, making five instructors. But in the school year of 1945-46, with Reese Creek and a large group from that portion of Antelope that had just petitioned in, a full complement of grade teachers was needed. Additional teachers meant additional rooms. Moreover the major cause of the combining program was to eliminate the need for further building expansion in the outlying areas, so it was obvious that a building program is the new center was the order of the day.

The old board had promised some expansion in building at their own expense and had authorized a bond of 19 thousand dollars and proposed to raise ten thousand more through the current budget, a plan that the community had endorsed without a dissenting vote.

Plan Provides For a North Wing To The High School Building

Howard H. Perrin was employed as architect. The plan called for the digging of a basement where the furnace had been housed for years--this to be used as a furnace room. Then over this and extending east a three room wing was to be built that would balance the wing along main street. A small health room and boys' lavatory were included in the plan. Just

prior to this time a room had been constructed in the "L" where glass windows were before. It was intended for a Home Economics room, but was turned into a cafeteria.

Since at least one more room was needed, and according to the architect, Mr. Perrin, the funds were not adequate for this, it was decided to move the Long Mountain building over and put it to use. This was done and the building served for years for different purposes. It was later moved down near the garage to serve for general storage and a field house for athletics.

A New Problem Arises

When the new structure was about complete, one of those unusual difficulties arose. The bond attorney held that bonds issued by the district were not valid since they had been authorized by a district that now was absorbed into the new consolidation. Although the legislature, through the good offices of Senator Frank Van Dyke passed three separate measures attempting to legalize such bonds, the governor failed to sign any of them. It was maintained by his legal counsel that these measures could not legally do what was intended.

This left the district unable to re-imburse the contractor. The situation was unfortunate, but the contractor agreed to wait, for there was little else to be done. Six thousand was raised on the next regular budget for this purpose, and four thousand additional for the room that came to be the cafeteria.

Another Crisis Is Precipitated

On June 18, 1946, fire consumed the gymnasium. At that time the cafeteria room was in this building, so the catastrophe took with it all cafeteria equipment, physical educational, athletic equipment and band instruments. Since this building housed the stage as well and was used as the only school auditorium, it represented the heart of the school and community.

It was obvious that something must be done, for this misfortune was combined with the growing school population. The assessed valuation at the time amounted to slightly over a million dollars, and the law permitted a bond issue of 5 percent of this amount. Fortunately, there were no outstanding bonds, all previous debts having been met. The total amount that could be raised under these limitations was \$55,800.00. This did not seem adequate for a new high school, much less a gymnasium. There was some speculation about federal aid, and there were rumors that Camp White might be vacated. The possibility of using some portions of that institution was not overlooked. At any rate, it was necessary to go ahead and authorize the bonds and at least use them as far as the money would go. An election was ordered and the bond carried with scant opposition.

Plans for a new high school were ordered to be drawn and this was done by Mr. Perrin; but at that time prices were comparatively high and materials were uncertain and hard to get. Contractors were interested in a cost plus plan, but this was out of the question for a school with limited resources, and Hale was not the man to throw money around loosely.

While things were marking time, the board continued to lay plans and secured the Carter tract for a contemplated building. This might better be known as the Lewis tract, but it is now occupied by the high school plant and athletic fields.

School Is Held Under Adverse Conditions

During the next year, housing conditions were highly congested. Grade rooms were crowded and the high school used halls and every available space for classrooms. Study hall students were divided and placed in the back of classrooms. A private home was secured for the homemaking class. The Grange hall was used for limited school activities. The woodshed that had been built by John Smith now became a shower and dressing room for football, and an outdoor basketball court was constructed.

But because of the rain, a new arrangement for basketball was sought. Since Camp White had been vacated, the enormous athletic pavilion there was idle. After much communication, permission was obtained to use this, January 10, 1947. Although the plumbing and heating systems had been partially dismantled, with the help of the Camp White engineers who were stationed there, it was soon restored to usable condition. This development was a boon to the district and probably served to give them the inside track for preference when the pavilion was made available for sale, or what was actually a gift. Negotiations for this had to be made through the WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION.

An Opportunity Arises

Shortly after this, Camp White was declared surplus, and it was quite certain that many of the buildings would be sold. Since this presented the opportunity to secure housing at a low cost, the board directed Superintendent Hale to survey the buildings, determining what would best serve the district's needs. John Patience, the administrator of Real Property Disposal for the War Assets Administration, was stationed here. Mr. Hale was well received by him and given permission to survey and select such buildings as seemed suitable. It was obvious to all that the athletic pavilion was badly needed, and it was believed that the type of buildings that was used there for recreational purposes would be suitable for classrooms, shop and teachers' apartments. A motor repair shop was also selected for a bus garage. It was intended to move the recreational buildings to the Eagle Point site whole, and to transfer the sports pavilion in pieces for re-construction.

Buildings Are Secured

When the buildings were finally offered for sale, the district made application for the athletic pavilion, nine recreation and administrative buildings, and one motor repair shop. No great difficulty was encountered in securing these except that another district was angling for the field pavilion. The greater need of the Eagle Point District and its partial use of the building, gave them the superior claim. But there was some strange manipulation that occurred in connection with the deal, however. Superintendent Hale reveals in a field study written as a thesis, that he was approached by a representative who agreed to withdraw his claims if a

division of the building could be made. Mr. Hale appeared not to be interested in the proposition, and it turned out that the priority of the Eagle Point District was better than any other, and it became theirs. Through the help of the local administrator, John Patience, the whole deal was soon consummated, and on April 10, 1947 the district's application for these buildings was approved.

The consideration involved was very low. The seven recreation and administration buildings for classroom use cost \$10.25 each; the motor repair shop cost \$405, and the field house, (pavilion) \$607.00. The total cost amounted to \$1126.75, a price actually far less than the market on these buildings and represented discounts running as high as 95 percent.

The Problem of Moving Buildings

Having secured the necessary buildings, there remained the task of transferring them to the district grounds in Eagle Point. Contractors were approached for moving and remodeling, but their estimates were so high the board was convinced that some other course had to be followed. So they undertook the task themselves, asking Hale to take charge of the matter. He hired J. W. Graham as a foreman, took the necessary steps for insurance, and designated Beryl Hickson for time-keeper.

But it was necessary to secure some tools and equipment for the task. A two and a half ton truck was also secured, and a number of logging men donated their trucks on week ends.

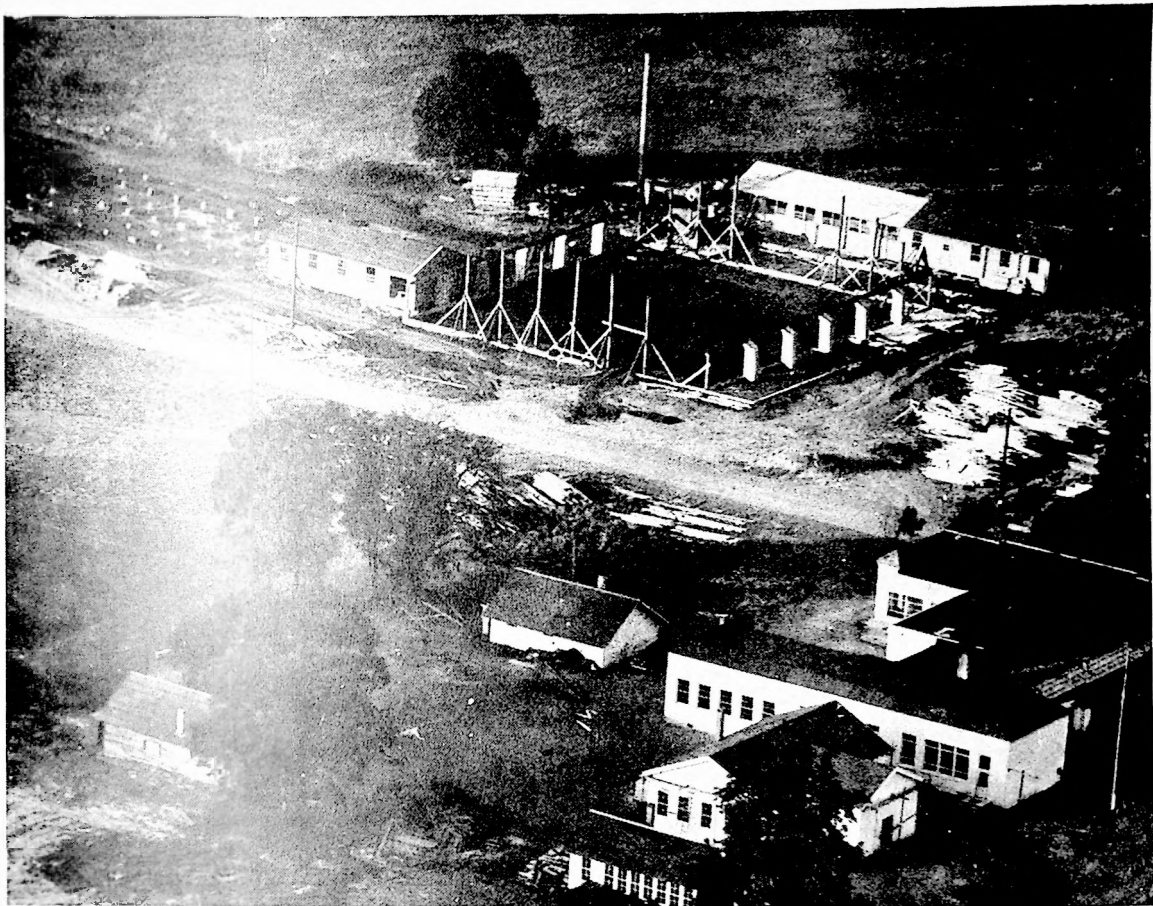
Rebuilding and Setting

The recreation and administrative buildings that were to be used as classrooms were of such nature that half was floored with wood and the other half with cement. The portions with wooden floors were to be moved whole while the other half was to be torn down for the material in them. These rooms were to be lined up parallel at right angles to the gymnasium with a space of ten feet between them to serve as a hall way. The roofs on the inner side were removed down to the rafters, and then the whole was reroofed so as to include the hall way. This left two rows of rooms with a hall way between them, providing six rooms with rest rooms and office space.

But the field house presented the greatest problem. It was necessary to tear this down completely and rebuild it. This was done, but it was decided to cut the length down to 120 feet, which was approximately two thirds of the original length. The width was a hundred feet. A furnace room, stage, and dressing rooms were added at the end of the new gymnasium, and dressing rooms for physical education and athletics were constructed along the side opposite the classroom wing.

A Shop Building Provided

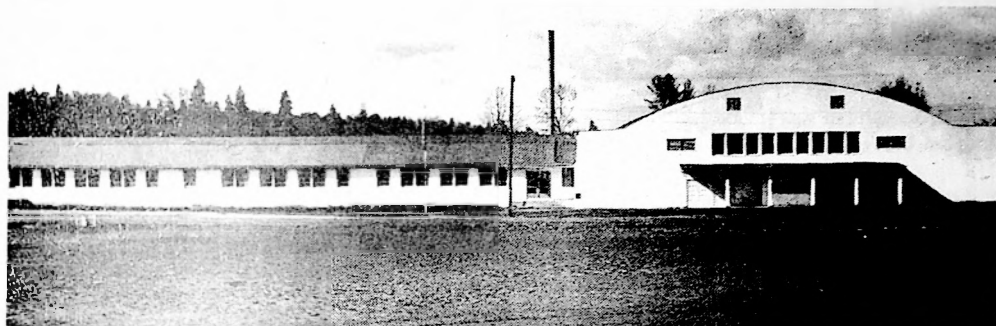
At the same time, one unit was set 15 feet back from the furnace room for a shop, and on this a 60 foot addition was built for a paint room and metal shop. The work here was largely directed by Donald



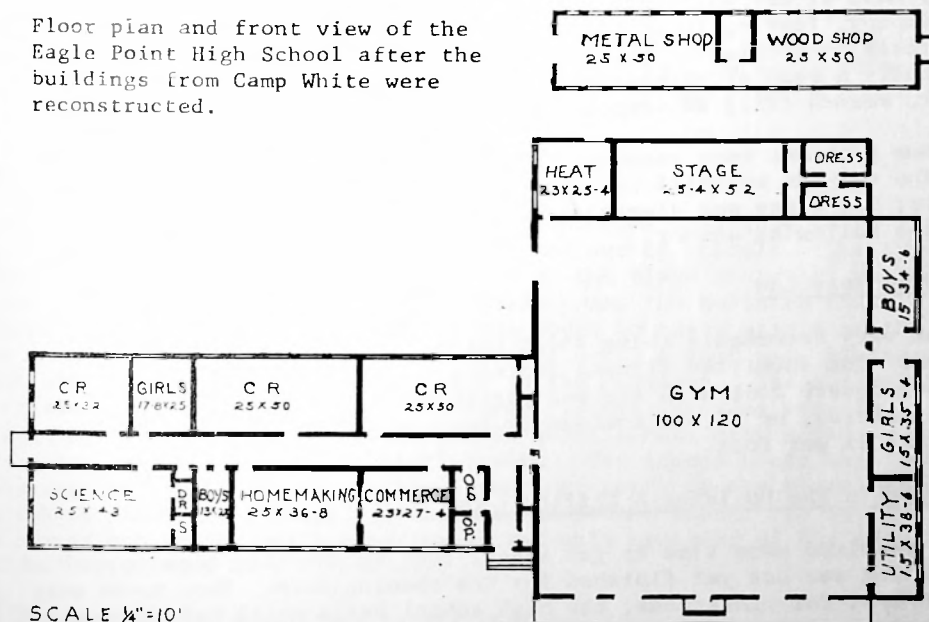
An air-photo of the Eagle Point High School taken at time of construction and re-placement of the Camp White buildings.

In the foreground can be seen the old High School and Grade School buildings.

McGovern who was hired as shop instructor. By beginning work July 1, he was able to get in the required benches and cupboards and order the shop equipment necessary.



Floor plan and front view of the Eagle Point High School after the buildings from Camp White were reconstructed.



EAGLE POINT HIGH SCHOOL

Auxiliary Buildings

Down "B" Street and at the bottom of the district land, the motor repair shop from the camp was set up. It was too large to move whole and had to be torn down and reconstructed. It was to serve as storage during the building operations, and later was to be used for garage purposes to house school buses.

Just North of this garage, two buildings were moved in to serve for teachers' cottages. These were so arranged that there could be two apartments in each. One building was extended ten feet so that there could be two bedrooms in both apartments, but the other had one apartment with only a single bedroom.

Many Co-operate In The Work

Co-operation was secured from all sources. Many students worked, and some work was donated outright by community members who had the skill or equipment for a specific task. The plumbing and electrical work were by necessity deferred until the framing was ready, and this was quite late in the summer. The electric firm was very co-operative, sending an excellent and competent crew so that the work went forward without delay.

The plumbing offered the most difficult problem, for in this the firm doing the work was dividing its time with other projects and stringing the district along. Superintendent Hale finally managed to make arrangements whereby most of the work would be done with such help as the district could employ, leaving it to the plumbing firm to inspect the work and make the furnace connections. This plan worked out satisfactorily, for there was usually a regular plumber on the job. The district man, Jack Forten, however, seemed fully as competent and drove the work along.

Some problems were encountered since the work was done immediately after the war and material was often difficult to secure, especially steel products; but a way was always found. The stucco work had to be postponed until the following summer.

Costs Were Very Low

The very remarkable thing about the whole project was the economy effected. The submitted figures indicate that the cost did not exceed \$2.75 per square foot with the bus garage and four teachers' apartments costing nothing; or if all footage is included in the computations, a cost of \$2.21 per foot.

First Year In The Building A Difficult One

It required some time to get school running smoothly because much of the building was not yet finished for the opening date. Shop rooms were at first used for classrooms; the high school halls still had to be used; and sometimes two groups were housed in the same room. But as the autumn wore on and the project was closer to completion, the congestion was gradually removed. The high school was now occupying the new structure and the elementary school the old high school building. And by that time it was already becoming apparent that additional housing would be needed soon, for the population of the area was showing signs of a large increase.

IX DEVELOPMENT OF SHADY COVE AREA

Two Areas Lay to the North

Long Mountain and Reese Creek had been cut out of the Eagle Point District, but farther north lay two general areas that in themselves represented systems of consolidation, and they did not join with Eagle Point until July 1, 1958. The farthest north was the Elk Creek-Trail combination, and lying closer in was the Shady Cove block.

Debenger Gap the First School Here

Debenger Gap, organized as District 50, was the first school in the Shady Cove area, but it lay on the fringe and its history was not closely related with other schools there; and because they had been transporting to Eagle Point since 1938, they were among the group consolidating in 1944.

It was organized in 1885 out of the Mountain district which had taken on number 11. Its west boundary lay along the township line that divided Range 1 West from Range 2 West. Its north boundary was Long Branch, its east boundary the Rogue River, and its south boundary lay one quarter of a mile north of the south boundary of section 7. The district is just a little over a mile wide here and the boundary lies about a mile north of the Dodge Bridge. The school house lay along the Rogue River Drive a couple of miles above the Dodge Bridge. It was still there in 1924 but missing in 1956. School was discontinued in the district long ago, and the students have been transported to Beagle, Long Mountain, Shady Cove, and Eagle Point. More detail of this will be given along with that of the other schools in the region.

Long Branch and Laurel Hill

About five years after the founding of Debenger Gap, 1890 to be exact, Long Branch and Laurel Hill were organized and set up schools. The first of these, Laurel Hill, and sometimes known as the Black District, No. 63, was cut out of Reese Creek. Its east boundary was the Meridian Line, its west boundary the Rogue River, and the south boundary starts at the Rogue along the north side of section 5, jogs north a half mile at the township center line, then proceeds east to the Meridian. This is actually the divide over which a branch of the Hammel lateral crosses over to irrigate portions of Arkansas Flat; and is about a half mile north of the Minter, or Hammel road where it strikes west. The school house was located to the east of the Crater Lake highway and just north of the Black place, or north of the Conover place, if that one is better known. An apple tree stands out in the small clearing as the only reminder of the educational activities of a former day.

The same year a school was established up Long Branch under the number of 64. This district followed Long Branch up from the Rogue River to the west township line, then south a mile, west a mile, north a mile, west one half a mile, to the Rogue River. It practically straddled the north-south township line.

Long Branch School Held In Three Buildings

There were three school houses in this district. The first was a log cabin in the neighborhood of the Piele place, but this was not well centered, and later another building was erected at a point farther west and up the branch about half a mile on the Houston homestead. This change was made around 1899. When the west portion was severed in 1907 to form the Central School, it took children from there and tended to move the center of school population still farther up Long Branch. So the building was torn down and hauled with wagons to a point about three miles farther up the creek, and the school continued to operate there until the year of 1923-24, when it was consolidated with Central.

This building is said to have been consumed in a general forest fire that later swept through the place. The logs of the original building found their way into the Piele home and were later burned in the tragedy that took the lives of both the elder Pielees.

It is estimated that the original school population of Long Branch was somewhere between 5 and 8, and the first teacher was Helen Holton. School here, as in other places, was held in two terms, one in the fall and one in the spring, each three months long. Other teachers who served here still have familiar names, and some are still living. Richardson, Margaret Nealon, May Ditsworth, Elsie Beeby, John Nealon, and Ida Houston. Ida (Houston) Kent started teaching in about 1914, and at that early time taught also in Liberty, to say nothing of many years in the same school at a later date.

Central (Shady Cove) Is Organized

In 1907 the Central District was formed, for there was a settled area around what is now Shady Cove that was a considerable distance from any school facilities. It took the number of 89. It embraced a little territory taken from the Trail District, the east side of the Long Branch District that lay between Trail, 45, and Long Branch (the creek), and bit deeply into Debenger Gap for approximately a half mile. Its west boundary lay one half mile from the township line between Ranges 1 and 2 West and parallel to it. The Rogue River marked its eastern boundary. This district also went by #16.

The Central School House

School was opened in a box house with home-made desks and an enrollment of 10 pupils. The building lay just off the Rogue River Drive about a mile southwest of the present site of the town. It was just east of the Fabrick place and close to an air strip. The post office of Aetna was also located near by. Some years later the attendance had risen to 15 or 20, but the school was poorly equipped.

As the Crater Lake highway was constructed, some impetus was given to the entire area, so in 1922 the inside of the building was finished and new furniture was secured. The original frame structure continued in operation here until 1928 when a new two room building was erected in what had now become the town of Shady Cove. When the location was changed, the name of Oak Grove was considered for a time, but Shady Cove won out.

The last teacher in the old building was Frances (Greb) Miller, the older sister of Clarence, John and Deb Greb, the same family that distinguished themselves in athletics at Eagle Point. Before her, Mrs. Eula Minter taught there. The story is told of her that on one occasion when the roof of the school caught on fire, she extinguished it herself with ladder and bucket.

Debenger Gap Transports

Debenger Gap, the oldest district in the block, discontinued operating a school many years ago, about 1913 probably, for that is the last year there is any record of a teacher. They transported to other areas. In 1935 they were transporting to Long Mountain and paying 60 dollars a month for tuition. It is probable that on some occasions they may have been transported to Beagle. The teachers cited as having taught that last year were Miss Darby for the fall term and Clara Skyrman in the spring.

The north end of the district lay close to Shady Cove School District #17, which in the early '30's was beginning to develop into a promising school system. The south end lay much closer to Long Mountain or to Beagle, so the district became divided about where the children should be sent. In 1935 there was strong agitation for a change. At this time the directors were J. B. Hannah, a Mr. Culbertson, and William Cottrell.

During the summer of 1935 a contract had been awarded to Everett Hannah to transport the children to Long Mountain at 70 dollars a month. The tuition had to be paid out of this. It later appeared that arrangements could be made with Shady Cove at 40 dollars a month with Shady Cove doing the transporting themselves. Culbertson and Cottrell favored making the change and cancelled their former action on the grounds that written notice of the meeting wherein the deal was made, had not been mailed to all members. They did not immediately arrange the new contract, but agreed to secure legal aid in case such were needed.

On September 4, petitions were received from the two factions of the district, one with seven signatures asking that the deal with Shady Cove be made, and one with six signers asking that the old agreement be recognized. The deal with Shady Cove was made, however, but bad feelings were left in the district that required some time to heal. J. B. Hannah, the chairman, refused to sign the warrants covering the tuition and these had to be drawn on orders of Culbertson and Cottrell over his head.

The agreement with Shady Cove was renewed the next year, but on the following year this deal collapsed and an entirely new board was elected. They chose to transport to Beagle. The next year, those desiring were permitted to attend Shady Cove--probably those living to the north. In the meantime, Long Mountain, after losing the Debenger Gap students, elected to transport to Eagle Point; so in the fall of 1938, Debenger Gap negotiated a deal with Eagle Point, and the transportation for both districts was furnished by Everett Hannah. The arrangement continued until the general consolidation of 1944 when both districts joined with Eagle Point and others.

The Fortunes of Laurel Hill

In 1921 a small part of Laurel Hill was attached to Central, for settlers were beginning to appear in that area east of the Rogue and just south of the bridge. Central was far more accessible for these. At the same time the southern part of the district was yielded to Reese Creek, for the new Eagle Point Irrigation District had appeared, and its canal was delivering water as far north as the Betts and Patrick (Chas. Pettigrew) places and even around on the Arkansas Flat area. When the division was made, the line between Reese Creek and the new Shady Cove district ran east and west two miles north of the south boundary of Township 34. In approximately 1923, Reese Creek authorized transportation for this area, but it is not known whether this was carried out. Glenn Hale, who taught in Reese Creek in 1922 knows nothing of any transportation.

But as the area developed, its citizens sought to have the old district restored; and in 1928 made application for this before the Boundary Board. The Reese Creek people were agreeable, for it would relieve them of a transportation problem, and so that part of the district was returned.

But when a hearing was held November 7, 1928, the Shady Cove people attended in a negative state of mind. They had been enlarging their building and the property in question was actually a part of their settlement and lay close to the school building. It is probable that the major objection arose from the people of that area itself. The Dennises were there, and John Stille, another Stille, Sanford Houston, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Piele. So a transfer of this area was denied. This left the Laurel Hill people very unhappy and with only a part of their former district. In 1929, April, they filed a petition for consolidation with Shady Cove and the vote was ordered for May 11. Laurel Hill voted 9 to 0 in favor, and Shady Cove 18 to 0 in favor. Thus the Central District, organized in 1907 as district 89 and now known as Shady Cove, having consolidated with Long Branch in 1924, took its final shape.

Shady Cove Grows

The Shady Cove school was built in 1927-28 with two rooms. This structure lies back from the Crater Lake highway to the northwest on a slight rise and bears generally north and south but in clear view from the highway. The assessed valuation was still very low at this time and the levies exceeded 20 mills, which was very high for that day.

In the south end of one room was a stage. In later years it became necessary to use this temporarily for class purposes. On the north end was a small room used as library and for preparation of a hot lunch drink or soup. A wood heater stood in each room and a folding door between the rooms to open for community programs. (There were two outhouses, also) The rooms were first divided in 4 grades each and in 1947-48 when the third teacher was hired the grades were divided with the 1st and 2nd on the stage; the 3rd, 4th and 5th in the room next and the 6th, 7th and 8th grades in the north room. The preceeding year the 7th and 8th grades had been transported to Eagle Point and some remained there through the 8th grade. The others returned to Shady Cove in 1947-48, making an enrollment of 93. (One of those who finished the 8th grade that year was Donald Cattanach. He went on to Eagle Point High School and Southern Oregon College and returned to Shady Cove to teach 8th grade.)

Mrs. Ed. Houston and Mrs. J. Leabo were two of the P.T.A. members who took turns making soup or hot chocolate for the pupils to eat with their sack lunches.



Shady Cove School 1930
Teachers : Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Culbertson

This district, like others in the county, suffered from growing pains. At the close of World War II the entire county began to bulge at the seams and the same was true here. Additional facilities were needed to house the growing enrollments. The original structure was extended to the west side and consisted of a cafeteria room and a classroom. This was done in 1947-48, and rest rooms were included in the wing. The classroom and cafeteria were used for the purpose for which they were planned until the population grew so that half of the cafeteria had to be used for a classroom and a fourth teacher was added. New rooms needed to be added.

The structure first went north, one new room being provided each year from 1948 to 1951. At the extreme north, in 1948-49, the shell of a gymnasium was thrown up, but it consisted of little more than a cement floor and a roof with wall supports. Then siding material was furnished by Benny Nork; the Grange assisted with the work; and the building was finished in stages. In 1951-52 the Grange members added a stage to the north side of the building and finished the ceiling and walls.

In 1953-54 a music room was added next to the stage and on the west end of it. On the other side, seating bleachers were provided. But still the need for more rooms continued, and in 1953 a new wing was constructed across a breeze-way on the south end of the older structure. Two classrooms and a storage and furnace room were provided here in which the seventh and eighth grades were housed.

With community help the gymnasium was finished and a teachers' room and woodshop were added onto it at the west end. In 1966-67 the building was extended west for a Library and Science room with all facilities for a modern program. A Library had been needed badly for with the crowded conditions, each time a room was designated for that purpose it ended up being used, also, for a classroom.

Cafeteria

Upon completion of the cafeteria, the PTA under the leadership of Eva Segessenman raised money in sufficient amount to furnish the kitchen and dining room and operate the lunch program until the State took over this chore. At first some of the PTA members cooked the lunches, then Mrs. Millspaugh Ross (Faye) was hired as the cook and continued until her retirement. Since she left, Bonnie Smith, Mabel Dawson and Mrs. Gorden Peterson have worked there. (The latter two being there now)

Personnel

When school opened in 1929, Mrs. Ann Briggs was the principal and Frances Greb Miller was the second instructor. Mrs. Miller has been mentioned, but Mrs. Briggs is entitled to special mention for her long period of service in this district and in No. 9. She served as principal again in 1945-46 after Johnnie Walker had served a term in that capacity. When the elementary school at Eagle Point set up a special room for retarded groups, Mrs. Briggs came down to take charge of that, and is still on the faculty there. Other names appearing on the records as teachers here were Elsie Turner, Mrs. Hagberry, Mr. Chase, Ocie Miller, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Brown.

Johnnie Walker was something of a character and general fac-totum in the Shady Cove area and will be long remembered there. But in 1946 William Shepherd was employed as a teacher, and being a man of considerable force and personality, was elevated to the rank of principal the next year, serving until 1952 when he was replaced by Ray Mullen. After four years as athletic instructor and coach in the Medford District, Mr. Shepherd returned to the district, replacing Mr. Mullen as principal, and is still serving there.

Activities

Much of the development can be traced to civic spirit and community effort, and many things needed for comfort and convenience were provided in this way. A Parent-Teacher Association seems to have existed since 1943 and maybe earlier. Before the first additional rooms were completed and during the working period, the students did the janitor work and received \$75.00 a month for this. This money was put into the athletic fund and with it was purchased basketball suits and equipment. (The color shirts desired could not be found so white ones were bought and dyed green in Mr. Shepherd's washing machine. The Girl Scouts sewed the letters and numbers on the shirts.) The boys were already participating in county baseball and track contests, but basketball was new to them. The first practice took place on an outside

court and the boys could not bounce the ball. The first game was played with the ball in the air most of the time. Later in the season they were given permission to practice in the basement of a Church near by so they learned to dribble the ball. Home games began as soon as the gymnasium had a floor and a roof.

Mr. Shepherd had been a star quarterback in high school and college football and had had some professional experience. Also, experience in teaching basketball and baseball as well as playing, so was able to give the boys good training for high school athletics. The boys also participated in County track meets.

There were three on the board at a time in this district. Until the consolidation with Eagle Point District names appearing as board members were: Ed Houston, Bill Strowbridge, Ralph Lane, John Stille, Mr. Goble, Al Piele, Bert Conner, Walt Mallory, Dick Johnson, Ben Nork, Cecil Kee, Ed Leaming and Ivan Hale. Clerks included Paul Torrance, Ann Briggs, Norma Bailey and Rita Spain.

Consolidation Sentiments

With Shady Cove developing into an attractive little town, and its citizens beginning to develop a civic spirit, it is natural that there should be some thought of consolidation with outlying districts. Already Long Branch and Laurel Hill had been incorporated with it. Debenger Gap was then transporting to Long Mountain, and might well be a part of Shady Cove. Trail lay to the northeast and was never able to decide whether they ought to consolidate with districts to the east or with Shady Cove to the south, and usually ended up by remaining independent.

Petitions were filed for a merger of Debenger Gap, Trail, and Shady Cove in 1928, and an election was ordered for March 7. Apparently support for such a step was weak, and even those signing the petitions seemed to have changed their minds. Trail voted the proposition down 16-0, Debenger Gap, 8-1, and even Shady Cove rejected it 13 to 3.

Six years later, Trail Creek gave some support to a merger with Hatchery, 84, and filed petitions to that end, but the matter never came to a vote. About four months later, and in June, another attempt was made to merge Trail with Shady Cove. This time the latter district was in a mood for expanding and gave the proposition a 24 to 0 vote. It barely squeezed by in Trail, 16 to 15. The consolidation was then ordered, but there arose the question of who was eligible to vote in such an election. When it appeared that these must be persons on the tax roll, the order was held in abeyance until it could be determined whether all those voting met the requirements. But it was clear that another election would be required to effect such consolidation legally, and since Trail Creek was so badly divided, no further attempt was made.

Shady Cove later joined with Eagle Point when the state consolidation law was enacted. This was in July, 1958. This was done on their own volition, and by acting early, they were able to elect their own course.

X THE ELK-TRAIL BLOCK

District 45, Trail, Is First Organized

Three miles up the Rogue River from Shady Cove lies the post office, store and other buildings that are known as Trail, since it lies at the mouth of Trail Creek. It is a much older settlement than Shady Cove and belongs properly with the region up the Rogue rather than down. Settlement is systematic and regular up as far as Flounce Rock, but south of Trail the Rogue narrows to almost a canyon. For this reason the areas from Trail north and east belong together, and later consolidations united them.

The first district organized in this area was that of Trail Creek, No. 45, and it came into existence in November 1879. There were no other districts in the vicinity to limit its boundaries and so the original lines were generous, proceeding up the Rogue River to a point one half mile from the mouth of Elk Creek; then it followed Elk Creek up and parallel at the half mile distance until it reached the Umpqua County line; it followed this boundary down to the head of Trail Creek; and followed this south for a ways, and then in one last generous proviso, included everything to the Rogue east of Long Branch and over as far as the divide with Evans Creek.

These lines were greatly altered in the many changes made later, and the final boundaries were set by the margins of her neighboring districts. Long Branch took a lot to the southwest; Shady Cove, when it was formed, took out a couple of square miles; Hatchery took some on the east, and Elk Creek bit heavily into the northeast portion.

John Pitman was the first clerk, and the first building was a log cabin built on land donated by some settler. In 1894 this was replaced by a frame building, but after being used a few years only, this was destroyed by fire. Later a modern structure was built and used until 1949, at which time the district was consolidated with others and the building was sold to the Trail Community Church.

North Trail Is Organized

It would be a considerable walk from the head of the Trail Creek Valley to the junction with the Rogue. Because of the center of population, the school house was located in the lower end of the valley. This left some children in the upper end who were too far distant to attend. The result was the organization of a new district, No. 55, in March of 1888 and under the name of North Trail.

The south boundary of this was the south lines of sections 17 and 18 of Township 33 South, Range 1 West. This was approximately two miles south of the Swingle saw mill that set at the bottom of the hill. Trail Creek constituted the east boundary, the Umpqua county line the north, and the west side of the township formed the western boundary.

This was a small school and the attendance was always small. It fell below the six required by law in the early 30's, but was granted permission to hold its doors open until 1938. At that time the attendance had fallen to four. Among these was Virgil Clark, a ward of Holly Swingle, and at present the head of a Brookings plywood corporation. The school house, according to Clark, was located near the Swingle Mill. It had a stable to house the horses ridden by students. The district was ordered closed and transferred to District 45 in 1938.

Elk Creek Established in 1891

In 1891 Elk Creek District was created, taking the number of 74. It embraced a swath four miles wide reaching from the Rogue River north to the Umpqua County line, but it also included a row of three sections on the east, since Elk Creek itself tends from that direction. The northeast corner of this row of sections embraces Burnt Peak, a landmark of interest.

The school was promoted by Tom Whalpy, an energetic citizen who became the first chairman of the board. The other directors were William Pence and Joe Johnson, while Pete Johnson was the clerk. The first teacher was a Miss Rose Griffith. The first school building was located somewhere between the Hatchery and the mouth of Elk Creek, but thereafter in the 70 years in which the district has maintained school, a number of buildings have been used.

Hatchery District Formed

Along the Rogue River between Trail and McCloud were a number of settlers. These were organized into District 84, known as the Hatchery District, about 1900. It extended east and west exactly five miles, starting at the Rogue two miles west of the mouth of Elk Creek and extending east at a depth of about two miles from the river. A portion of the district also lay across the Rogue but west of Big Butte Creek.

As early as 1928 trouble began to develop. The enrollment was small; and some portions, particularly those lying along Big Butte on the south side of the Rogue, desired to join the Laurelhurst District. In addition to this and because of certain convenience in transportation, limited sections on the north side of the Rogue near the McCloud Bridge, also sought to be transferred. This left Hatchery in a weak condition.

In December 1934 an attempt was made to consolidate with the Trail District. An election was ordered by the Boundary Board for January 8, 1935, but no canvass of the vote was ever recorded. It is probable that the attempt was abandoned before the vote was taken, for there was a great deal of pulling and hauling among districts in the area as to who would consolidate with whom. On February 27, the district was ordered closed by the Boundary Board with instructions to transport whatever students they had.

On the same day this order was drawn, a petition was filed for a consolidation between Trail, Hatchery and Shady Cove. While Trail approved by a narrow margin, and Shady Cove was receptive, Hatchery itself killed the proposed merger by a 26 to 5 vote. It is quite likely that the Hatchery people were more disposed to consolidation with the districts north and east, Laurelhurst and Elk Creek.

This opportunity came in August of that year when a proposal was filed for a consolidation of the four districts, Trail, Hatchery, Laurelhurst and Elk Creek. It was a mistake to have included Trail, for these people were never favorable to any plan that did not leave them as the center of the group. The vote was ordered for August 30, but the proposal was killed by Trail. The canvass showed the following results.

Trail	For	14	Against	24
Hatchery		11		1
Laurelhurst		4		3
Elk Creek		15		6

At that time the law provided that if a single district rejected a consolidation proposal, the entire vote was invalidated. Without taking cognizance of this, the Boundary Board ordered a consolidation of the three districts voting favorably, but when the mistake was discovered, had to recind the action.

More Consolidation Attempts

And so a new attempt was made by the three other districts who had voted favorably on a merger. Laurelhurst had with it, however, a strong holdout group. This was indicated by the narrow 4 to 3 vote on the first attempt. The dissident members organized their opposition, and when the new vote was taken on April 8, a 12 to 5 negative vote was recorded here. Elk Creek carried 12 to 2 and Hatchery 12 to 4.

But the supporters of consolidation were not satisfied and a new vote was called for May 27. This time the ayes had it in Laurelhurst, 11 to 8. Elk Creek approved 17 to 0, and Hatchery 14 to 3. And so the consolidation was effected in 1936 but without Trail or Shady Cove, and the Hatchery District was now relieved of its perplexities. Since Elk Creek was the largest district, the new organization took its name and number.

Laurelhurst Organizes

Lying south of the Rogue River and between the Big Butte bridge and where the narrow valley breaks into hills opposite Flounce Rock, lay an energetic community that displayed a strong civic spirit and stubborn independence. This was the home of the famous Ditsworth strawberries.

The region is known as Laurelhurst, and here in 1890 District 66 was organized. Report has it that the first school house was built one Sunday by a group of men in the neighborhood. It was said to be nine feet square, and school was held there on Monday morning, running for three months in the summer. Miss Myra Bedford was the teacher, and for her services she received 18 dollars a month. Six children attended that summer from the Ditsworth, Phipps, and Kerby families. The board members included P. M. Manning, chairman, John Phipps, and Hiram Sullivan; and the clerk was J. F. Ditsworth.

Prior to 1913 five schools had been built. Then a good quality structure was put up, and this should still be standing.

Laurelhurst Offers High School Work

The enterprise of this district is displayed in its promotion of a high school course here. This first was done in 1916. Just how extensive this course was is not known. Very few students at that time got beyond the eighth grade, but travel was such that high school work was not available to outlying students unless it was offered at home. The school was small and the high school students few. It is reported that the enrollment did not exceed five pupils in 1924. The first high school work was offered as early as 1916 and was probably intermittent, according to the training of the teachers employed. About 1925 the district was fortunate in having secured a young man of considerable education. When this young man left after two years, the high school work collapsed. The part played in consolidation by this district has already been discussed.



Instructor Mr. Hasback 1929 Laurelhurst High School

Persist

About twelve miles up Elk Creek a branch flows into it which is known as Button Creek, and up this creek lies the little community of Persist. It was too far from anywhere to send its children and so established a district of its own. This was District 80, and it was organized as Persist in 1900. It lay adjacent to and east of the northern portion of the Elk Creek district. Little is known of this school. A snap shot thought to be of the school building here shows a box structure with a shake roof set in a clearing in the forest. But it was inevitable that in later years as people receded from remote spots, that the students would fall below the number required by law for maintaining school; so in 1930 Persist was closed out and attached to Elk Creek.

Elk Creek Expands Its Housing

At once, after the consolidation of Elk Creek, Laurelhurst, and Hatchery, work was begun on a new school house. This was to be a two room structure and it was located about a mile up Elk Creek from its junction with the Rogue.

This is now a part of a larger building in use there. The first board of directors for the newly formed district included a Mr. Gray, Blanch Zimmerlee, E. A. Ditsworth. Peter Sandoz, a graduate of Eagle Point high school was its clerk. The new school began to operate in 1937.

Trail Creek Joins The Elk Creek Group

Trail Creek District continued to maintain school independently until February 15, 1949 when it joined the Elk Creek group, selling its school house to the Trail Community Church. The newly combined district took the hyphenated name of Elk-Trail, and the number 45.



North Trail School, Dist. #55

North Trail Creek School was five miles north of Trail on Trail Creek. This picture was taken in 1926.

Mrs. Wm. Cushman states: "There were 4 pupils in the school the three years I taught here. Later, when the Tiller-Trail Highway was under construction, several other families moved in. Then we consolidated with Trail School about 1937 and made it a two room school. I taught there in 1943-44."

XI CONSOLIDATION MOVEMENT OF THE FORTIES

Changes Leading to Consolidation

When the Second World War came on, and enormous amounts of lumber were required for the war effort, this industry began to thrive throughout the county and a considerable increase was noted in the population. The nation was just starting to lift itself out of the depression. The building of Camp White also added to the local development, and the population responded to this.

About the same time aid began to be supplied from state sources for educational purposes in the beginning of what is now referred to as the Basic School Support. It gave the state a larger voice in setting up standards in education and school housing through the power to withhold such aid. The state would certainly require some change in the one room school situation about the country.

Some Districts Were Already Closed

Some of the neighboring districts were already transporting to Eagle Point; for instance, Lake Creek, Little Butte, Debenger Gap, and Long mountain; and these in some instances had permitted their own buildings to fall into decay. Reese Creek was badly congested and faced a building program. And so a general consolidation of the region around Eagle Point with that school as a center seemed to be the answer; consequently there developed majority elements in nearly all districts favoring such a program. Even Antelope, with its perennial dislike for Eagle Point, had a substantial group advocating consolidation. But Brownsboro lacked any strong favorable group and Lost Creek was content to return to their own school and bide their time.

Lyle Lindley Does The Groundwork

Most of the groundwork for promoting the project was done by Lyle Lindley, the principal; for Eagle Point with its limited assessed valuation, strongly favored such a program. It seemed to offer the best means for supplying a fully graded elementary system and a high school that could offer a fully adequate program.

The first consolidations were effected in 1944 before Superintendent Hale had come on the scene. Petitions were filed with the county office from Reese Creek, Debenger Gap, Long Mountain, Lake Creek, Little Butte, Brownsboro, and Antelope. Only Lost Creek was not included.

Brownsboro Kills the First Vote

Under the law at that time an adverse vote in any single district would invalidate the entire election. Brownsboro and Antelope were the dubious districts, and while the latter passed the measure by a small majority, Brownsboro turned it down 3 to 2. This vote was taken March 10.

But even before this, actually on February 20, some parties in Brownsboro who preferred to attend Eagle Point, had filed a petition with the Boundary Board for transfer, but they did not understand the requirements of the law for contiguous boundary with the district to which they are to be attached, hence the petition could not be acted upon.

A Second Vote is Sought

The districts up Little Butte could only secure contiguity with Eagle Point through Brownsboro or Antelope. Antelope touched Lake Creek back in the divide. Since Brownsboro seemed doubtful, it was omitted in the second ballot which was taken March 29. But this time Antelope, where a few votes had moved and a few more had changed their opinion, cast a negative vote and the entire attempt was again defeated.

A Slice Is Taken From Brownsboro

It was now thought best to take a vote without involving all districts, especially the doubtful ones. Some interested parties appeared before the Boundary Board to ask that a strip be taken from Brownsboro along its north side and attached to Eagle Point so that contiguity could be formed with Lake Creek. So a third attempt was made on May 18 with Eagle Point, Debenger Gap, Long Mountain, Reese Creek, and Lake Creek. This vote was favorable in all districts. Then petitions were filed for merging Little Butte with the new consolidated district. This carried in Little Butte by a somewhat narrow margin of 7 to 5.

The Stragglers Join Later

Brownsboro continued to operate its own school for several years, but in June 1953 applied for consolidation. The vote was taken July 1 and carried. Hazel Atkins, sister to Eva McKee, had been teaching there and was now enrolled in the Eagle Point faculty. Lost Creek applied for admission and a favorable vote on consolidation took place July 27, 1959. Antelope was weakened when a large part of the district petitioned the Boundary Board for a transfer to Eagle Point. When in later years they were no longer accepted by Medford, they joined Eagle Point. This is explained in more detail in Chapter VII.

XII GROWTH IN SIZE AND OFFERINGS

Early Growth

A survey of the growth of the school between 1923 and 1960 will reveal a phenomenal development from an almost primitive institution to a very modern one. The growth is more noticeable in the high school than in the grades, although much has taken place in the latter.

The progress was at first slow but has advanced at an accelerated pace in recent years. The first step forward was the move from the building on "B" Street to the building on "B" and Main. Attendance the first year was recorded at 13, but by the time it became a four year high school it had reached 23. By 1930 it was up to 48. By that time students had begun to come in from the outlying regions. In 1929 the Butte Falls District sent a bus down the Reese Creek road and as far up as Shady Cove. These students had been providing their own transportation to Eagle Point, so with this accommodation furnished to them without cost, several took advantage of it.

Eagle Point Provides Transportation

So recognizing the need for some competition in this field, the school arranged to establish transportation up the Rogue as far as Shady Cove and across to Long Branch. Another vehicle was sent up Little Butte as far as the Billie Brown place above Brownsboro. These routes had to be cleared with the Boundary Board. But the school prospered by this action. A contract was entered into with Earl Stoner, operator of the Eagle Point Garage for operating the route up the Rogue. This was a commercial bus and Stoner was a reliable operator. The Shady Cove route was soon required to make a side run up Reese Creek as far as the Vestal place. The car sent up Little Butte was driven by John Phillips, son of the school janitor. These routes were set up for the fall of 1931, and attendance that year reached 60. By 1933 it had reached 70, and it remained therabouts until 1940 when it fell off for a time.



The First School Bus

This was owned and driven by Earl Stoner up into the Shady Cove area. Instructors shown are Victor Hay, Clarence Davies. and Yetta Olson.

The School Begins To Win Respect

Among the students of that time were many who still reside in the district and whose children have since passed through high school. In baseball and basketball the school had forged ahead. Charles Sturgill, Harold Grow, and Ralph Lamb, although they did not all attend here at the same time, did attend Southern Oregon College together and in the year of 1941-42 Sturgill was the Student President there, Lamb was Vice-President, and Grow was Pep Promoter.

Eagle Point Becomes A First Class District

From 1950 on, the enrollments in both high school and the elementary school were rapid. The consolidations had played their part in this and the entire area was then attending high school at Eagle Point. By 1957 the school became a first class district and withdrew from the Rural School District. The high school enrollment reached 278 that year and continued to grow.

Subject Offerings

As the enrollment increased, the school was able to offer a more complete program of subjects and to do this with less later alternation. During the first few years when both the students and faculty were limited, subjects were frequently alternated and were quite generally limited.

Music

Music was first offered with a course in appreciation and taught by Bessie Andrews in 1927-28. The course was amplified and improved somewhat the next year and taught by Helen Miller. The school received its first instruction in instruments and a school band when the services of a Mr. Botts of Medford was secured. He worked on a part time basis and taught also at Butte Falls. But Mr. Botts had a tendency to weed out all students except the best so that his service did not seem justified.

Reverend Millard of Shady Cove was employed to replace him. Millard was a good promoter and worked with all students who had any interest. He rustled robes for his group and stimulated considerable interest. So a music course became well established. In 1942 Steve Whipple was employed and remained until 1954 when Charles Martin replaced him. Whipple at first worked only part time, and shared his time with the elementary grades. In the fall of '56 Kieth Krambeal took over the elementary music.

Facilities for music were always lacking. The class was usually crowded off into the gymnasium or some such place. What had been provided by the Parent Teacher Association for a play shed was walled up and used. When the high school moved, this was also moved over just south of the new building to the consternation of teachers whose classes were within range of the drums and horns. But when the construction program of 1962 did so much to transform the plant into a modern school, the music room received a home of its own, so situated and so insulated that it was no longer a menace to other classes.



The First Orchestra, Eagle Point High School

Organized and directed by Mr. D. E. Millard (in center by the drums)

Top Row: Bill Young, Margaret Simmons, Lyle Smith, Chester Robertson, Ralph Lamb, Luciel Vieoux, Dale Cavis, Henry Holman, June Tingleaf, Jim Waddell, Buck Taylor.

Seated: Lyle Hoeft, Tom Short, Don Grissom, Dale Throckmorton, Osmer Leigh, Dave Hannaford, Darrell Keener, Dorothy Young.

Home Economics

The first offering for any type of homemaking course was in 1940-41 when Miss Rosemary Corey taught homemaking. Mrs. Broadbeck also taught a home economics course in 1945-46. Since there was no available room in the high school plant either time, the course had to be given in a private home; but when the new high school was built across Main Street, facilities were provided for both domestic art and domestic science. Mrs. Josephine Coffin handled this and the course has been continuously offered from 1949 onwards. Facilities have been improved from year to year.

Commerce

Typing and bookkeeping were offered from the beginning, and Miss Corey provided instruction in stenography when she joined the staff in 1940. When Helen Broadbeck was added to the faculty in 1944, she brought a strong background in commerce and was able to offer stenography along with the other commercial subjects. Room No. 2 was first used for commerce, but when two rooms were added on the east end of the building, commerce was shifted to one of these, Room 9. From there it was later moved to the new wing, Room 15. It has since been expanded and changed.

Science and Mathematics

Trigonometry and physics were added to the program in the fall of 1944. Victor Hay had charge of these. But after moving to the new quarters, it was desired to add chemistry. Robert Barber taught this in 1952-53. But he remained only one year and the course was then handled by Floyd Warner. After he left three years later, Clifford Braum took over, then Norman Wyers, and from 1958 onward, Vern Steward. Hay continued to teach the physics, but as the school grew and other teachers were added, the mathematics were often taught by other instructors, particularly William Hall.

Speech

Speech was offered as a subject the first time in the school year of 1938-39 with Melba Day as the instructor, but it was not regularly offered until 1950-51 with Max West as the instructor. West remained only one year and was followed by McCormack, and the following year by Rehfield. But the subject seemed to lack appeal and did not take root until Bert Simmons was added to the faculty in the fall of 1956. Simmons was a promotor and a man with considerable appeal for the students, and he enjoyed this subject. He soon had a sizable class and began to participate in speech contests locally and at the state level, winning considerable recognition for the school. He secured a position at Stayton where his speech groups have won a name throughout the state. Thereafter the course was taught in successive years by Frances Henry, Glen Foster, and Glenna Brewold. After Miss Brewold left in 1966, Mr. Wayne Gessford took over the class.

Languages

Spanish was first offered in 1933-34. But the demands then were small and the course was not continued until 1952. Yetta Olson was in

all cases the instructor until she took sick leave in 1963-64 when Glenna Brewold took charge. In 1954 Latin was first offered, and first and second year Latin were offered in alternation until Davies left in 1962. No Latin instructor could be found to replace him, but Mrs. Rode, who took over journalism and advisorship for the yearbook, was a strong French major and so this subject is now offered.

Shop

In the spring of 1947 Donald McGovern was added to the faculty as a shop instructor. He had the opportunity to build his department from the ground up, for this was the summer that the Camp White buildings were being moved to the school grounds and set up. One unit was set behind the furnace room and to the south. To this a 60 foot addition was attached for metal work and a paint shop. The arrangements have been changed somewhat through the years, but 1947-48 afforded the first offering of woodwork and shop that had so long been desired.

McGovern still rules this department with a firm hand and has offered instruction in a variety of fields including handicraft, the use of machine tools, mechanical drawing, and finish painting. The opportunity to use his own hands here has steadied many an unsettled boy, and the discipline found there has been wholesome.

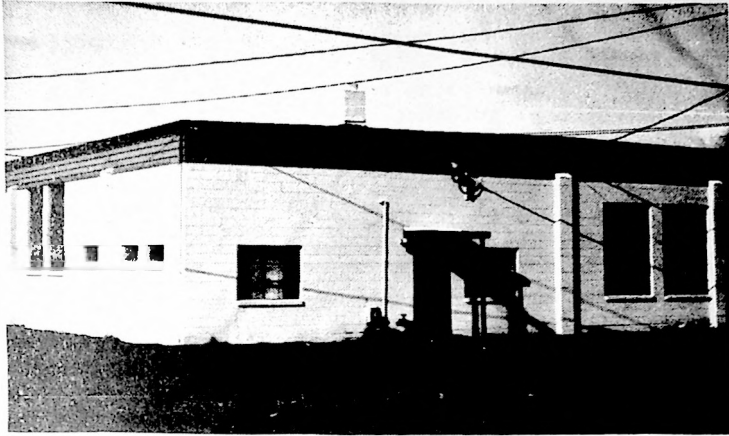
Driver Training

Driver training was first provided for the school year of 1948-49. There is no documentary evidence left telling what firm supplied the car. It is known, however, that the following year a car was supplied by Cooksy Motors. This course has been continued through the years. It was first taught by Steve Whipple, and when he left, the task was taken over by Charles Martin, who had formerly driven for the Greyhound Bus Lines.

Vocational Agriculture

Another subject of far reaching value added to the curriculum was that of vocational agriculture, sometimes better known as the Smith-Hughes work. This course had been advocated by rural groups such as the Grange and the 4-H groups, a suggestion that was welcomed by the administration, for the school lacked that type of courses for students without interest and capacity for academic subjects.

An agricultural building was set up in the summer of 1955 and the course got under way that fall under Nat Etzel. The classes have achieved marvels in stock raising and judging, in cattle and swine chains, in the construction of farm devices and repair of farm machinery. Especial attention is given to the development of farm leadership, and in this connection, a farm boy club, the Future Farmers of America has been promoted. This club is discussed elsewhere. The class increased annually, so that additional instructors in this field could not be avoided. One was acquired in 1966.



The Vocational Agriculture Building
Eagle Point High School

Art

Somewhere in the early years, a course in art was offered, but no information is available of just when this occurred or who taught it. In 1954 an art club appeared. This was without much direction, but it was a club and there was interest, so in the fall of 1956, Stan Smith undertook a class in this work. Van Etten carried on while he was on the faculty, and after him, Kenneth Vannice. But these were not fully organized courses until Wes Chapman was added to the faculty in the fall of 1962. He specialized in art so that the school is now offering a strong course.

Counseling Program Enlarged

Counseling has always been present in schools from the time the first teacher advised her students to settle down and get to work. In the past, the teachers themselves carried on with this work, assisted by those administrators whose duty it was to aid in disciplinary matters; but in the 50's counseling took on broader aspects. In high school, students needed help in arranging their four year courses and in finding themselves; they needed guidance to direct their footsteps into accepted patterns of behavior; and they needed understanding in the emotional problems that wracked so many adolescents. When Floyd Warner was employed, he was expected to devote a large portion of his time to this. However, the coaches continued to be depended upon for advising the boys and the home economics instructor and girls' physical education director were relied on principally for the girls.

When Esther Hopper and her husband Stewart joined the faculty, Mrs. Hopper was first employed for home economics, but she came to be leaned upon heavily for counseling and guidance for girls. From this her work expanded into general guidance for curricular programing for all students. In the Spring of 1961 she secured leave of absence for a scholarship in counseling, and in the autumn she took over the major program of guidance affecting girls and student programing. The boys' physical education directors assumed that part of guidance affecting problems distinctive to boys. Vern Steward carried on most of this in an office set aside for that purpose. The girls' counseling program still continues with Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and the boys' with Mr. Callaghan.

Other Developments

Stewart Hopper, head of the commerce department, displayed a flair for commercial gadgets and was singularly successful in equipping his room with the latest machines. The school had so much duplicating work, with forms to be printed for all schools, elementary and high school alike, and also for the superintendent's office, that it was thought desirable to install a lithograph machine as well. Hopper, with his usual ebullient spirit, aided in promoting this idea and so brought down on his own shoulders a task, which together with his instruction duties, kept him working so many hours a day that his health began to sag; so he was partially relieved of some of his class work by his wife, Esther, who was in turn relieved of the home economics. With the addition of a better lithograph machine, which used the off-set process of printing, in the fall of 1962 and with proper dark room facilities, the school is now able to produce a professional product in its forms, publications, and Eagle's Quill. Also in the fall of 1962, there were added classes in Business Education so Mrs. William A. Shepherd was added as part-time to do the printing. As the attendance grew and also the demand for more printing, because of the addition of classes and schools, it became necessary in the fall of 1967 to acquire a helper, Mrs. James Brookins.

Another significant change involved the acquisition of the Halls to the faculty. The Girls' Physical Education department now found stability and continuity under a strong and capable hand. The Girls' Athletic Association achieved state wide recognition. William Hall gave strength to the Mathematics Department and being experienced in photography has been extremely helpful in the publication of the yearbook and newspaper.

The Library

During the first three years of the high school's existence, it had no library worthy of the name with no cataloguing, card file, or records of any sort. When Davies came on the scene he worked hard on the task of securing additional books and set up the first card catalogue. When he left, the task fell on the shoulders of Yetta Olson. It was in her hands for many years. As the library grew, Olson found its labors to be too arduous when piled on her class room work and long sought to be relieved. This did not take place, however, until 1959 when Frances Henry was employed.

Mrs. Henry was an arduous worker and was thoroughly competent. It required a great deal of effort to clean up the loose ends, and supervision of student groups in the library took much of her time. She was especially good in attractive posters and bulletin boards; but she left after a single year.

In the early days, books were kept in book-cases in the study halls. When high school was moved to its present location, shelving was installed in the rear of the large study hall. It was not until the 1956 addition was added to the high school that the library found a room of its own, Mrs. Dale Bates presided over it until 1966, and Eagle Point now has a school library equal to the best for the size of the school.

A New High School Principal

Perhaps the greatest change of all came when Richard Traylor was employed as principal in the fall of 1960. This position had been filled in varying degrees by Shirley Callaghan for several years and by Don Barnes before him. Callaghan was a highly esteemed and capable man, but as the system grew, and the problems grew with it, the stress and strains of the job were such that his medical advisors insisted that he relinquish the task. For one year he did substitute work, but proved of invaluable aid to Traylor in helping him to get lined out in his work.

Traylor was a man who dealt with situations vigorously and without delay. The first year he was sometimes hotly contested by some members of his faculty, but as a quieter discipline began to evolve and the perennial rowdies that had so long harrassed the school were being brought under control, he began to receive first the respect, and later the high esteem of all his faculty. The students themselves came to accept a firm hand, and the school is now as well ordered as any school can expect to be.

XIII THE ELEMENTARY STAFF

A Graded School The Objective Of Consolidation

A major objective in the consolidations of 1944 was the establishment of a graded elementary system with eight rooms. This was done in the autumn of 1945. Two teachers were held over from the prior year. These were Helen Bekker and Georgiana Hussong. Mrs. Bekker transferred to Prospect after many years of service, and Georgiana, after acquiring the additional names of Johnson and Beier, transferred to Klamath County a year or two later.

Among those teachers employed in 1945, some are still serving. From this time onward there has been a strong hold-over, and experienced teachers were retained. Below is a table showing the date of employment for teachers who are still serving or have retired.

1945	Eva McKee	1951	Nadine Schaffer
	Helen Barrow		Nancy Rinabarger
	Elsie Turner		Maxine Berryman
1947	Jessie Callaghan	1955	Emily Gregg
1948	Frances McGovern		Viola Pomeroy
	Lila Bubbs		Kieth Krambeal
1949	Darrell Copeland	1956	Mable Copley
		1958	Richard Wolgamot

A number of other instructors served for a considerable period. These include Lula Thurston, Vern Bonebrake, Vera Selby, Elma McLarty, Julia Whitman and Hazel Atkins.

No summary of teachers would be complete without reference to Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Briggs. These two women taught many years in the district. Mrs. Briggs, serving since 1928 when she started at Persist with six children in all grades except 6th and 4th, also taught at Elk Creek and Shady Cove until she became engaged with the special education program at Eagle Point which includes educable retarded children and training in vocational experience. Mrs. Brown taught at Elk Creek and Shady Cove for many years and is now retired, living in Grants Pass, very active in the retired teachers group and engaged in tutoring for the Josephine County Schools children and adults with certain learning problems.

Several principals have served the district in the elementary department. In 1946, Melvin Smith was employed in this capacity. As had long been the case, the grade school principal served as coach for the high school, and Smith was no exception; but he was the last of these. He was followed by Hugh Eskridge in 1948, who served three years and was in turn followed by Lee Hayes. It was under Hayes that the first large portion of a colony school-house was constructed as well as the elementary gymnasium. He was followed by R. G. Work, who was transferred from the Elk-Trail school. As Mr. Work advanced to the position of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Marc Smith took his place as Principal.

Physical education received its special instructors when Darrell Copeland was employed in 1949. In 1958 Richard Wolgamot was added to the physical

training staff and in recent years has served as head director. Copeland, however, has been of considerable service to the high school serving as referee and umpire in many of the interscholastic contests.

XIII SPORTS

General Introduction

Athletics of all types was severely limited during the early years of the high school. There was no money for anything then, and the athletic tradition was not strong except in large schools such as Ashland and Grants Pass and Medford. Phoenix and Central Point were fairly large high schools and stressed basketball and track, but none of the smaller schools played football until the late 30's.

In Eagle Point there was no adequate building for basketball; there was no equipment; and there was no means for securing this except from student funds which were very limited. The school may have fielded a basketball team the second year of its existence and a baseball team in the third year. There would have been insufficient players to do this before that time.

FOOTBALL

Six Man Football

Six man football had been played for a couple of years in some of the county's small high schools before Eagle Point took part. When Adrian Dickson replaced Gosnell as seventh and eighth grade instructor, he was expected to coach high school athletics as well. This was in the fall of 1940 and the Eagles fielded their first team that year. The school met Prospect, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Talent, and Jacksonville and lost to all of them.

By the next year their team had shaped up a bit and they won three out of seven games. On this team was Willis Taylor and Charles Stanley, as well as Jim Short and Bill Short of the older generation.

Dickson stayed for two years and then the coaching work was taken over by Lyle Lindley, the principal. The first year that Hale was on the staff, he too handled the athletics. Coaching had always been a part of his work. At that time a Dr. Stevenson, a medical doctor stationed at the Domiciliary Center, had formed a close friendship with Mr. Hale; and since he was interested in athletics of all kinds, he assisted with the coaching. But he left before the year was out, and as additional responsibilities fell on Mr. Hale's shoulders, other arrangements needed to be made. So in 1945 when Arthur Strauss was employed in the high school, he was assigned to physical education and coaching basketball.

This year the football team, coached by Mr. Hale and Doctor Stevenson, fought their way to the county's finals but were defeated by Talent in the finals. Rick Wolgamot and Harold Hanscom played on this team. In 1946 Melvin Smith came to the grade school and as in former days, was expected to handle high school athletics.

Eleven Man Football--1948

Shirley Callaghan came to Eagle Point to coach and direct physical education in 1947. Except in '45 when Strauss coached basketball and handled physical education, he was the first high school instructor to take over regular coaching. (Lindley had done this as principal and Mr. Hale followed suit)

Since the schools of the county were going to eleven man football, Callaghan and his team followed suit. The playing field lay across the road from the present high school and is now largely occupied by the elementary gymnasium, the bus loading zone, and playground. But in the fall of 1949 when Camp White was converted into a Domiciliary, some attempts were made by this institution to develop an athletic field on the Butte Creek side. The Camp White stadium and its playing field now stand there. The high school was permitted to use this field and so played its home games there for a year. The next year the team returned to its home grounds, but this time to the south of the new high school building. The district had with foresight deeded a considerable tract running down as far as the Carter home. It was, in fact, a portion of the Carter place and supplied ample room for later development into a football, baseball, track, and physical education training field.

Coach Mosby Develops The Field

Callaghan was taking on more and more administrative duties so that in 1951 Robert (Jerry) Mosby was employed for physical education and coaching, but Mr. Callaghan continued to assist with the Junior Varsity basketball. Mosby gave much time and effort to develop the playing field, laying out football grounds, baseball diamond and setting turf to the grid-iron itself. There was also provided a track lying around the football margins.

A Winner is Developed in 1956

The school fielded a team that was a good average for a number of years, but no outstanding winner until the fall of 1956. This was the second year of Stan Smith's mentorship and he had developed an effective squad. Arthur Thompson was his assistant.

The school took the championship of district 6 A-2 winning with impressive scores, holding their opponants scoreless in five games, and never allowing over two touchdowns. They eliminated Glide 20 to 0 in the Rogue-Umpqua playoff and defeated Pleasant Hill 21 to 0 in the Emerald League playoff, but were defeated in the state semi-finals by Silverton, 14 to 0.

Many Strong Players In This Squad

All the men were good in this team or it could never have won, but outstanding among them were Jack Greb, Wayne Christian, and Roger Hooper. Greb was not only a driver in the mix-up, but exceptionally fleet for skirting the ends. Wayne Christian and Roger Hooper were powerful men and could penetrate or open any line. Erol Tresham started the season with promise, but went out on injuries. Mike and G. Kaiser, McClure, Reagan, Axtell, and Jimmy Bunker were other strong players.

Tom Etten Fields a Team

Two years later, with Tom Etten coaching and Vern Steward assisting, the school again fielded a strong team. They easily won in conference play, then narrowly squeaked by Sutherland 19 to 18 in the Rogue-Umpqua play-off. In state competition they defeated Oakridge 33 to 6, but were swamped by Vale in the semi-finals, 42 to 0. This game was played on the home field. That year the Eagles had another fast back in Bill Turner. Norman Hooper was on this squad, and Jim Nease and Berryman stood out along with Gary Ayres. Evers, Huffman, and Hubbard were also strong men.

The team has played with varying fortunes since, but has never been able to head the strong Phoenix aggregation. In 1960 the Eagles fielded a strong team, but lost the final game to Phoenix in a contest marred with bad breaks and ill fortune. Skeeters was on crutches and could give no help. The Eagles had found a good back in Steve Geren, a junior, who proved to be the first real passer the school ever had. He could evade the red-doggers and was shifty in the field. Wilson, Pomeroy, and Charters were able assistants. Gary Ayres and Palm also stood out.

In 1961 St. Mary's became a member of the conference and had a strong team. The Eagles bowed to both the Crusaders and the Phoenix Pirates. Pomeroy, Wilson, and Geren were still with the team, and Bill Hoeffft, Bill Ayres and Bonner were other good men. Assisting coach Steward this year was Bates, the new director of physical education and basketball coach.

The year 1962 brought the Eagles 4 wins, 1 tie and 3 losses. Bob Bonner, Dale Chamberlain and Charles Pomeroy were on this one. In 1963 the wins were 3, losses 5 with Colcleaser, Colpitts, Eccleston, Chamberlain and Mike House being given awards. In 1964 they won 5 and lost 4 with Dale Chamberlain, Morgan Miller, Victor Eccleston, Mike House, Bob Colpitts and Wouter Leewenburgh receiving places on the Rogue League All Stars. Dale Bates who had been helping Steward became the head coach this year.

1965 saw a new coach, Jim Sutherland and new names on the team. All Conference selections were Dan Colcleaser, Dwayne Hawkins, Steve Nork and Pat Redding. The team lost 5, won 1 and tied 2. In 1966 Sutherland had Richard Bartling named defensive end on the Rogue League All-Star team and All State second. The wins were 4 and losses 5. In 1967 there were 7 players named to All Conference. They were Pat Redding, Phil McGuire, Tom Nelson, Jim Hardy, Gary Thomas, Ray Peterson and Kieth Haselden.

BASEBALL

Eagle Point fielded a baseball team from the first year they had enough men to fill out a squad. Not all schools were available for games however, for great stress was laid on track by Central Point, Phoenix, and Rogue River, who were the large schools. But several schools put out a team in a small way. The Eagles usually palyed with Sams Valley, Butte Falls, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, and Talent. There was no arrangement for recognition of an official championship until about 1936, and then the county was divided into two conferences in such a way that unless cross conference games were scheduled, a team could play no more than three games. The Eagles, however, played as full a season as the weather would permit.

The Ball Field

The home field was that area that now lies back of the bus loading zone. The school property lay no farther to the northeast than approximately 40 feet from the old elementary building so that main street crossed the out field. The gymnasium reached to the alley, and on that alley were some lovely oaks that supplied shade for the spectators. They have since been removed to make way for the elementary gymnasium. In deep left field was a pond that rarely dried up until the season was over. The portion along the alley where home plate was located was high.

A gully ran between the alley and the school houses. During the depression, W. P. A. help was used to level the field and to fill in the gully. The workers did this with wheelbarrow and shovel. A year or two later, when Hoosier Hofford was a citizen of the city, being a strong baseball man and an ex-professional, he gathered together a team which was called "The Cheesemakers" after the Woodrich Ladino cheese factory. With help from several promoters around town, particularly the Van Scoy brothers and Bill Perry, the road boss, county road graders were secured, and even a power roller. So the ground was graded down and made reasonably good.

(Hoosier's Cheesemakers were a good team, and in the second year cleaned up the county. Semi-pro ball was widely played in those days. As the Cheesemakers moved into playoffs with other areas of the state, Hoosier recruited the best players from the county. Several of these were professionals, and in winning the state championship, he pitched Gipe from Grants Pass, and a major leaguer. At one time, when Grants Pass played on the Cheesemaker's home ground, they brought with them Ken Williams, retired, from the St. Louis Red Birds. He was a Grants Pass boy.)

The Eagles Were Strong In Baseball

Throughout the 1930's Eagle Point always fielded a strong team. If they were not the best in the county, they were close to it. Pitching was probably the weak element. It was in 1937 that the Eagles produced the team to look back at. Harry Gallop was developing into a pitcher. He was a small wiry lad that looked to be anything but a pitcher, but when he got warmed up for the season, none of the high school rank could touch him; and above all, he never had an off day. Except for the first game when the Eagles took their gloves from the trunk and faced Talent with no practice whatever, did they lose a game. For the balance of the season they never scored less than 20 runs nor allowed more than 4. Mark Hoeft was at third, Elmer Harnish at short, Ray Chamberlain at second, and Walt Easter at first. Paul (Dudley)

Andre played behind the plate. Two sluggers were in the outfield, Bob Daily and Lyle Smith.

In the spring of 1940 the Eagles produced another winner. The conference was divided that year and the play-off took place on the Medford field against Central Point. Willis Taylor, sent in to pinch hit in the last of the ninth, shoved over the winning run with a hot ground single. That year Eddie Dahack did the receiving, with Elmer Harnish pitching. Harnish had developed into an excellent pitcher and Sandy Clave proved to be a good reserve man. Throckmorton, Holman and Chester Smith were able players.

Other Strong Players

From 1931 to '37 the Eagles had excellent catching. Jerry Hanson combined accurate field work with uncanny hitting. He was good for three hits out of four times up any day. He was followed by Albert Andre, equally good behind the bat and almost as good at the bat as Hanson. He in turn was followed by Paul (Dudley) Andre, his brother. Dudley was easily the best bunter the school has ever produced. He placed four out of five one day at Jacksonville, and had the Red Skins blown higher than a kite. At that time Ashpole was playing, and he played legion ball in the summer. Charles Sturgill played one season--a lad of professional caliber in the field and an excellent batter for high school levels. Up to 1940 the baseball was handled by Principal Davies.

Dickson Continues Baseball

Dickson was in the system two years and kept baseball going, but in 1942, with the war on, it was generally dropped throughout the county. The Eagles played games with Medford, Phoenix, and Prospect, and that was all.

When Callaghan took over the coaching duties, baseball was restored. Piele, Gillespie, and Cattanach were beginners, and Charles Eccleston showed form behind the bat.

Information Lacking

It is unfortunate that information on baseball is so generally lacking. For many years the yearbooks were submitted to the printer's before the baseball season opened so that this phase of athletics, along with track, tended to be unrecorded. There was a somewhat rapid turn-over of coaching in baseball also, which broke the continuity and did not lend itself to the keeping of records. There are no old scorebooks about the school at all. Obviously the respective coaches added these to their souvenirs and took them home.

1950 Season A Good One

Callaghan had some strong men for the 1950 season. Outstanding among these was Pat Simmons--strong in both the field and at bat. He was the only boy from Eagle Point to later make a berth in professional ball. Mulholland, Bradshaw, Tycer, Hale, and Cahail were with this group, but there is no table of scores to indicate how successful the season was.

Another Strong Team

In 1955 the Eagles won 9 out of 14 games, some of them by impressive scores. Bob Stewart, Jerry Tuttle, Eldon Mason, Tibbits, Boren, and Caldwell were playing. Erol Tresham did the catching chores.

In 1956 Floyd Warner took up the coaching. With Gary Foran and Boren pitching and Tresham again catching, the Eagles were able to take 5 out of 10 games. Two of those lost were against Crater.

Gail Schoppert coached the team for 1957, losing only to Crater. The next year he had Perdue and Nease coming on. These were boys that were destined to do some good pitching for the school--the first real pitchers for years.

Vannice Takes Over

In 1960 Kenneth Vannice took over the baseball. His first year was a building one and then in 1961 he was able to get into the playoff with the Klamath county champions, Henley. Boatwright did the catching that year, but Rease, with steady pitching was the major asset.

He was able to repeat the act in 1962, but again bowed to Henley on the play-offs. Perdue pitched an almost perfect performance, but a couple of bad plays lost the game 1 to 0. On the squad this year were two Charley boys, Jan Dussenberry, Wilson, Gary Clements, and Dale Chamberlain.



Baseball Squad 1938

Kneeling: Osmer Leigh, James Waddell, Dale Throckmorton, Ed Dahack, Henry Holman, Chester Smith.

Back Row: Louis Walch, Chester Robertson, Coach Davies, Lyle Hoeft, Elmer Harnish, Doris Bellows, Ralph Lamb, Ray Chamberlain.

1964 saw Victor Eccleston, Dale Chamberlain, Steve Nork and Bob Colpitts on the team with 3 wins and 6 losses. 1965 Coach Vannice said this year had "the best hitting club I ever had and one of my most enjoyable years of coaching". In 1966, the team was first in Rogue League action and second in District. Steve Nork, Bob Hubbard, Denzel Carney and Mike Rook will be remembered on this team. In 1967 Mike Rook led the batting Average. New coaches this year were Fred Hermann and Doug Harshbarger.

Basketball

The Bradshaw Hall

The first basketball was played in what was known as the Bradshaw hall, a low roofed building that stood just in the rear of the Ashpole home. They had to share this hall with the Grange and were usually in some difficulty with its members. The building has long since been demolished and was only a make-shift pavilion at the best. It was not until the school play-shed was boxed in and floored that the school had a playing floor of its own. This was in 1928. The floor was about 22 by 70 feet with bleachers on the north side. The ceiling was about 16 feet from the floor. Often a shot could be carried from the ceiling so that ground rules had to disallow the shot.

The Contrast Between Then And Now

It will be difficult for patrons of today to realize the great contrast between school affairs of that day and this. Eagle Point was primitive indeed and carried the reputation of being rough and uncouth. For the first few years the high school at Phoenix, Central Point, Jacksonville, Talent, and Rogue River considered themselves to be the elite. Gold Hill, Eagle Point, Butte Falls, Prospect, and St. Mary's and Sams Valley were shuffled off into a separate conference of their own. Teams had not yet become accustomed to travel long distances, and this arrangement enabled these select schools to avoid the long drives to Prospect and Butte Falls.

For the first few years, the Eagles did not meet any of these teams, but in the early thirties set up competition with Talent and Jacksonville. They never met Central Point until 1938, and did not play Rogue River until years later. For a few years there were play-offs between the two conferences, but Eagle Point never broke into any of these until 1938.

The Ashland Invitational Tournament

About 1930 the Southern Oregon College introduced a general basketball tournament to be held there. This was an invitational affair with the bid open to all except the first class districts, and there were very few of these, Ashland and Medford only in Jackson County. For the first few years it was held in the Ashland Junior High School gymnasium, and when more than one floor was needed, the armory was employed.

This affair became very popular, and schools attended from as far north, east, and west as Coos River, Langlois, Madras, Chiloquin, and Merrill. When the college secured their own gymnasium, the floor was large enough so that two games could be played at the same time on opposite ends of the court, and when the bracket had thinned down, the full court would be used. As many as thirty teams have been entered in the contest.

Eagle Point Does Not Stand Out

The Eagles never fared too well in these tournaments although in 1934 they went into the semi-finals. This year they had Glenn Marshall of

Brownsboro, who was an exceptionally good player, and Donald Ashpole. There are no available records of the scores involved.

Sams Valley Was The Arch Rival

It must be noted that Sams Valley was the Eagle's most bitter rival in those early years of competition, probably because they were never able to defeat Chief Sam's aggregation for so many years. The latter school had at some time built a small hall, not bad in some respects, but with a black oiled floor and lights that were so inadequate that the Eagles could scarcely find the ball; but even so, they were equally unable to beat the Chiefs on the Eagle Point floor. For a number of years Sams Valley boasted the names of such players as Steve and Red Wilson, Dusenberry, Tresham, Strauses, McDonald, and Melvin Smith, one time coach at Eagle Point. All of them were dead-eyes. Ray Tresham, later a director at Eagle Point, saved a game for Sams Valley by sinking three shots from the center of the floor in less than two minutes.

Eagles Have A Good Year

In 1938 the Eagles were able to beat Sams Valley on the latter's floor for the first time, and by virtue of that victory earned the right to meet Central Point in the play-offs. On the squad were Chester Smith, a player of first rank; Dale Throckmorton and Ray Chamberlain, both strong players; and Elmer Harnish, who was small, but well able to ring a basket. But in facing Central Point they lost the first game 25 to 20 and the second 25 to 18. In the first half the Eagles led 18 to 9--Throckmorton had found the range. Ray Neugart was coaching that year.

More About The Ashland Tournament

In the Ashland tournament that year they were eliminated by a Chiloquin squad coached by Glenn Hale, later to become the superintendent here. Central Point also bowed to Hale's proteges. At that time four of the smaller class schools (third or second class districts) were given berths in the State Tournament, and the winner from Ashland was accorded one of these berths. This institution continued on through 1947.

Callaghan Appears

In the fall of 1947 Shirley Callaghan appeared and took charge of the physical education and athletics. The prior season the squad was without a playing floor for the early part of the season because of the loss of their gymnasium through fire so that the new coach found it necessary to do considerable ground work. But he had the new pavilion to work with. Rick Wolgamot who has directed physical education in the elementary school was playing at that time.

Goes To A-1 Classification

With the rapid growth of high school population, the State Athletic Association was groping for a new system of classification so as to give these smaller schools a part in state competition. So they permitted the small schools to enter the A-1 class. It was difficult competition for

these so in Southern Oregon they formed themselves into a Josephine-Douglas-Jackson (JDJ) league, and arrangement that continued until the A-2 classification was set up for 1952.

Eagle Point Yields A Winner

In 1950 Eagle Point produced what was probably the strongest team of all time, with the possible exception of the 1961 squad. They were able to capture the JDJ championship and become an entry in the A-1 tournament for the district. Because of the large pavilion at Eagle Point, and because it was a neutral floor for southern Oregon, the District 6 tournament was held here. The Eagles were eliminated by Grants Pass with only two points to spare. They had remained undefeated throughout the season up to that time with the exception of one loss to Myrtle Creek, but both games with Central Point were close, 44-43 and 47-45.

JDJ League Has Limited Membership

The JDJ League was limited to the larger schools, and Eagle Point was now among these. There were Illinois Valley from Josephine County, Eagle Point and Central Point from Jackson, and Myrtle Creek and Sutherland from Douglas.

Pat Simmons was the big man of the 1950 squad, but Hale, Mulhollen and Dougherty were all dangerous men. Walter Cahail also played on that team.

Fortunes Ebb For A Few Years

The Eagles fielded only average teams for a time, but were usually able to qualify for the district tournament at which the champion would be chosen to play off against the Umpqua winners. So long as Central Point was in the A-2 classification they dominated the conference. The tournaments prior to '57 were also held on their floor. In the '56 tournament, the hostility of the Phoenix rooting section when the Eagles were playing the Craters, caused considerable hard feelings on the part of Eagle Point, and in future years they gave their support to the Phoenix competitors. In the '57 tournament, the Eagles had a strong rooting section and gave such thunderous support to Brookings that Phoenix felt greatly aggrieved.

A Strong Team in 1957

The Eagles went into the finals in the Rogue League tournament in 1957. Art Thompson was coaching. He had Jack Greb, Wayne Christian, Gary Foran, Erol Tresham, and Dennis Boren along with others. This was an agonizing game and was lost to Phoenix 56 to 55. There were many times when a slight break, or a different referee's call would have made the difference. This year they placed continuously in the state Coach's Poll among the top eight or higher. Thompson had Bill Turner, who proved a flash the following year under a different coach, but he would not use him.

Makes the State Tournament in 1962

Dale Bates had come to Eagle Point as director of physical education in the fall of 1960. During the basketball season he developed a squad that

looked as if it might be a winner the next year. He had such men as Steve Geren, Dick Wilson, Bill Hoefft, and Charles Pomeroy. When the next season came on he had the additional help of Jan Dusenberry, Linder, and Lew Whipple. Wilson, who had been somewhat awkward during his junior year, had developed a good close-in shot. Geren was a steady worker, and both he and Dusenberry were fast on the floor. Pomeroy began to develop fast, but was a junior.

The team opened with a victory over Crater and continued unbeaten in conference place except for a loss to Lakeview by one point on the home floor. This was an upset. In the Umpqua league play-off they defeated Douglas 54 to 36 and Myrtle Creek 44 to 43 in an overtime game. In the Douglas game, Pomeroy proved a bulwark of strength and began to receive recognition.

The Coos Bay Tournament

For the only time in the school's history, the Eagles had earned a birth in the state tournament. By the coaches polls they had been accorded first place throughout most of the season, but they failed to live up to expectations. After surviving the first round against Mapleton they were eliminated from the championship bracket by Madras 67 to 51, and the next night from the consolation bracket by Coquille, 71 to 62. Pomeroy placed on the tournament second team.



1936 Basketball Squad

Front: Herbert Lusk, DeArmond Leigh, Wesley Baker.
Back: Dale Throckmorton, Harry Gallup, Chester Smith,
Coach Ray Neugart, Bill Marshall, Earl Harnish.

In 1963, Charles Pomeroy made first string on the All State team. In 1965-66 the team won the District championship and went to State. They were eliminated early in play. Ted Thomas, Jack Love and Dan Leary played on this one. Ted Thomas played at Bend College after High School. In 1966-67 The outstanding players were Ken Mesloh, Leonard Walch and Tom Perry. In 1967-68, Steve Ross, Jim Hardy and Pat Redding took the lead.



Girl's Basketball 1930

Taken when the girls were still playing inter-scholastic basketball. Front Row: Elsie Wilhite, Mary Hannaford, Sibyl Caster, Teen Dahack, Truth Piele. Second Row: Norma Piele, Freda Chambers, Hazel Smith, Elsie Helms, and Dorothy Wilhite. Rear: Maggie Marshall and Mildred Burt, Instructor.

Track

Early Track

Track played a part in the sports of all the county's schools from the earliest days. A county track meet, more in the form of a play day was held at the Fair Grounds annually with Rogue River, Phoenix, and Central Point competing in one class and the more humble schools in the other. Girls were competitors also.

In these meets Eagle Point usually performed in an average or below average way, but the Eagles did not go in for track. They were limited in the number of athletically minded boys, and these referred baseball. They did not rain for track. They simply went and participated. One year, however, about 1932 with Harold Grow and Charles Sturgill and no more practice than was necessary to toughen up the muscles, they made a mark. Sturgill was a natural born athlete and had no difficulty placing first in the broad jump, the shot put, and the 440. Entries were limited to three events. While no records were preserved of these meets, it is likely that he set some records there, although they would naturally be far short of the records set today by boys who train.

In 1937 Chester Smith placed first in the high jump and second in the high hurdles. Statistics are not available for these events either.

Track contests were always an item in the annual Play Day affairs held at Eagle Point for years, but these involved elementary schools primarily.

Track Methods Change

In later years schools began to stage meets between two schools or between a number of schools. These were invitational affairs. The change occurred when the schools began to employ regular coaches--men trained in athletic matters. But each year a county meet would be held, and when schools began to compete on a state level, these became qualifying meets.

Amaro An Outstanding Miler

Before Stan Smith gathered together a phenomenal team of track boys, there were very few performers worthy of note. Among these however, was Amaro, an orphan who spent part of a school year at Eagle Point, but he was unhappy domestically and joined the navy before the track season was over. He had remarkable durability and lungs of leather. On the mile run no school of the Eagle Point class supplied competition that could keep in sight of him. This was about 1955 and there seems to be no records of his performances.

The Eagles Place In State Competition

In 1956 Coach Smith entered Ted Daw and Wayne Christian in the state meet. Christian set what was then a javelin record of 171 feet 7.2 inches. This has since been broken by Denny Ellis of Creswell. That year, also,

the school sent a relay team to the Hayward Relays and placed a first. The team was made up of Jack Greb, Ralph McClure, R. McDonald and Charles Pettegrew. Greb placed second in the high jump.

By the next year Jack Greb had developed considerable class in sprinting, high jump, hurdles, etc., and Coach Smith took him, Wayne Christian, Dave Huffman, and Norman Hooper to the state meet. Greb and Christian were able to place first in three events each which enabled Eagle Point to take the meet. This was in 1957. Christian was entered in the javelin, the discus, and the shot put, Greb in the high jump, the 100 yard dash and some other event.

Van Etten Still Has Track Men

While 1957 was the banner year for track, Van Etten, who replaced Smith, still had some strong competitors.. Wayne Christian was still in school, a senior, and Bill Turner was proving to be as fleet as Greb had been. He easily outdistanced his competitors in the qualifying events at the county meets. Christian was again a strong point winner placing first in the discus and the shot put, and second in the javelin. His discus throw of 159 feet 6 inches is still a state record.

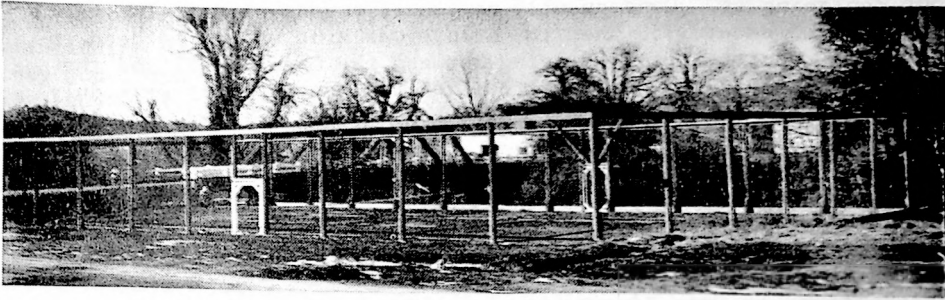
In 1959 Bill Turner again qualified for state and was entered in the 100 and 220 dashes. Bob Berryman was showing class in the 440, but the coach assembled a relay team of Bill Turner, Bill McClure, Bob Berryman and Steve Charters. With this he took first place.

In 1961 the school had produced another high jumper in Lew Whipple. That year he took first in the state.

In 1964, Coach Steward's track team set 15 records. In 1965 Russ Glasgow set a new high jump record and qualified for State. Everett Glasgow and Dean Konopasek qualified for the A-2 meet. The team in 1966 were District champs and 7 men qualified to compete at State in 12 events. The relay team won, Wayne Millard, Andy Lotz and Richard Bartling placed. Seven qualified for State in Corvallis in 1967. There were 9 wins and 3 losses in meets.

With Coach Jim Crumpton, came an improvement in Cross Country. 1965 the team was district champs Jim Hardy, Pat Redding, Jamie Hanscom and Jim Jensen saw action. In 1966 the team was 4th in the State with Steve Modee most outstanding and Bob Hanscom most improved. Seven Eagles placed at the State tourney.

Girl's track was started in 1965 and the team competed in District which was held at the Eagle Point field. Izora Hayes and Marilyn Mason went to State. Izora placed 4th in the shot put. In 1966 Marilyn Mason qualified for state in the long jump. Other outstanding girls were Janice Waltz, Marcia Robinson, Anne Likowski, Mikie Peterson and Debbie Berryman.



Tennis court lying next to Little Butte with the old wooden bridge, later replaced with the Bill Perry structure.

Tennis

Had An Early Beginning

Tennis has been played in the Eagle Point schools since 1931, but there was no interscholastic tennis played until the spring of 1957. Vern Bonebrake, one of the elementary instructors coached this.

The first court was a make-shift affair with a dirt surface that often churned up to dust. It was set up in 1931 in an amateurish way with only the ends faced with chicken wire and corner wings. The court itself lay along the northeast side of the early baseball field about where the elementary swings are now situated. The school at that time owned grounds no more than thirty feet beyond the old wood frame school building, the fence running parallel to the streets.

Court Is Shifted.

This court gave way to another in 1933. The depression was at its height and there was P.W.A. labor available, so the district purchased for a negligible sum the tract between Little Butte Grocery and Main Street, and between "B" street and the river. This was graded down with P.W.A. labor and a good wire fence of ample height was placed around it. The school supplied only the material. There were no funds for surfacing with cement or blacktop, so a surface of rapidly drying clay was provided. This served very well and did not dust up, nor did it long remain muddy after a rain. There was room for one court only, but it was in constant use.

When the Parent Teacher Association was re-organized in 1945, it planned an ambitious program here and removed what there was of the court without replacing it. Consequently no tennis courts of any kind were available until about 1955 when the Grange was kind enough to deed to the district the tract of land lying between the Grange Hall and the athletic pavilion. This provided room for two courts which were duly fenced and surfaced. These courts have been busily employed the year around.

Becomes A Competitive Sport

In 1957, under Vern Bonebrake, the school played interscholastic tennis with Medford and Grants Pass, breaking about even. The school was represented by Gene Edwards, Morris Arthur, Alvin Simmons, Arthur Gardener, Sidney Jackson, Bob Berryman, and Joe Andrews.

Coach Ven Etten was a tennis enthusiast and kept the interest alive. A much more complete schedule was played out in the spring of 1958. The Eagles met Yreka, Grants Pass, Medford, McLaughlin Jr. High, and Jacksonville. On the squad was Rick Speare, Ron Weidman, Wallace West, Larry Meyer, Joe Andrews, and Sidney Jackson.

For a few years tennis was lacking, there was not much interest. In 1963, Coach Ostmo revived the interest and a few boys made up a team. In 1966 it improved quite a bit. The wins this year were 3 and losses 4.

Girls Star For Eagle Point

Tennis was not confined to the boys, and the local girls also competed inter-scholastically. Ellen Callaghan was champion material, and for doubles she was ably assisted by Shirley Hansen. This pair of girls brought honor to Eagle Point by winning the Girls' Doubles for the State and by tying two other schools for sweepstake honors.

Girl's Tennis was revived in 1965 under the direction of Mrs. Hall, but there was little interest. In 1966 interest was greater and 9 girls went to District competition. At District Sheila Schoonover took 4th in singles. There were 2 wins, 6 losses and 1 tie. The girls placed 3rd in the District in 1967 but many games were cancelled due to the unusually rainy season.

Bowling Is A Sport

About 1963 bowling was started at Eagle Point and the group interested, with their instructor traveled to Medford Bowling Lanes for practice and some competition. In 1963-64, Loretta Whipple was second in senior girls' singles at regional and went to State.

Weight Lifting Is Introduced

In 1965 weight lifting became a group activity. It was under strict supervision and used as a muscle developer for all sports.

Girls Play Field Hockey

Field Hockey was played by the girls and the team competed with other schools including Southern Oregon College. In 1966 they went to South Eugene where they won 1 and lost 3. In 1967, the wins were 2 ties 2 and 3 losses. This year they went to Eugene and played 3 games in A-1 competition, winning 2 and tying 1.

Wrestling

Wrestling was added to the boy's sports in 1963 with Coach Jerry Hull. The first season had a turnout of 34. Wrestling is one of the few sports adapted to the individual differences of the participants as all signs of physical development are recognized in the classifications. This year seven went to state; Lindel Carney, Dale Chamberlain, Merle Ford, Dewayne Hawkins, Jim Jensen, Bruce McDowell and Garry Webster.

In 1965 there were 8 wins and 3 losses and took 7th in a 12 school District. Wally Vaughn, Steve Nork, Dale Chamberlain, and Merle Ford were outstanding this year. 1966 tournament action saw 1 first and 4 seconds, won district and sent 11 to State. One Eagle Point boy, Jim Jensen, represented State in a wrestling tour against 8 of the best from Japan. 1966-67 the team was 5th in State Tournament. Mike Funderburg was tops.

Girls Become Gymnasts

The year 1966-67 introduced girl's gymnastics. There was no competition the first year. Mrs. Dianne Bernhardt's group gave demonstrations at times. In 1967-68 they competed with other schools. They finished 4th at the district meet held at Crater High School and three girls qualified for State. The three were Lynda Harnish, Terri Clouse and Lisa Clouse.

XIV YEARBOOK AND EAGLE'S QUILL

First Yearbook

While high school "annuals" were not uncommon even in the 1920's, so small a school as Eagle Point could hardly undertake the task of financing a lithographed production at that time. In 1937, under the advising of Melba Day, an instructor, a simple form of yearbook was undertaken. This was edited by Paul Andre and took the name of "The Spotlight".

It was a loose leaf type of book with the pages highly decorative on the margins and supplied by the Master Engravers. There was considerable copy in this, but it was limited in pictures. The latter were photos set in the picture pages as photos are in an album with the gummed corners, and the copy was clearly and neatly run in with a mimeograph. There was no such machine in the school at that time except a rocker type with which the "Quill" was printed, so it must have been done with this. Advertising was plentiful so that there should have been some profit in the production. The photos were few, but the whole book is neatly done and is a splendid source book for information about the school at that time, and the only source, aside from "The Quill".

A Lithographed Copy In 1938

There were some young men in Medford who were trying to build up a lithographing business, and Dale Throckmorton, an enterprising student, contacted these men and undertook to promote a lithographed copy of the yearbook. His enthusiasm was infectious. Miss Day was still available for an advisor and was very capable, and Ralph Lamb undertook the task of editing. Ralph was full of energy and ambition, and no task was large enough to discourage him. He was later vice president of the Southern Oregon College Students. The production, while it proved a financial burden that carried over into the following year, was a credit to the school and was undoubtedly the best one published prior to 1954. There is a great deal of copy in this volume printed rather than mimeographed, and it provides full coverage of the schools activities at that time.

Productions Diminish In Number

But the burden of producing the '38 volume was too heavy and the debt carried over the next year so as to discourage another attempt so soon. But in the spring of 1941 the school went back to the old plan and produced another volume. It was made up from mimeographed sheets of copy, but the picture work is unique. It shows the handiwork of Victor Hay. They are probably printed in a school dark room with the photos assembled on a sheet of 9 by 12 developing paper. The sheets are bound in a commercially prepared cover and with a coil spring binding such as is commonly used for teachers' class books.

A New Name Is Used

The Eagle as an emblem is used for this copy, and the name used is "The Eagle I". In 1942 the same general plan is followed, but the book is bound with plywood covers with the front cover laced at the hinge. By this time the "I" is dropped and the book becomes "The Eagle". The title is burned into the wood. The editor of the 1941 yearbook was Lucille Vieaux. She was ably assisted by Dale Hoskins. George Jackson edited the 1942 volume.

Four Years Lapse

The period from 1942 to 1949 were years of considerable congestion and confusion. There is no evidence that either the Eagle's Quill or the yearbook were published again until 1946. The latter appeared again that year with Kathleen Davies as the editor. It was done in copy set up with a typewriter and some printing with the sheets then lithographed. It was assembled in the school with all captions done in typewriting. It had limited photographs only. In 1947 the same pattern was followed, the editor this time being Arlene Hickson.

Regular Publications Begin For 1950

Copies of the annuals for 1948 and 1949 are not on file, but there is evidence that Dorothy Force edited a volume in 1948. The first bound volume appeared in 1950. Don Barnes had joined the faculty again and took over the job of advising. Mary Jo Flury was his editor.

In this book, and up until 1954, the sheets were being made up at school with typing used rather than print, these being photographed without change. But more variety is appearing, and more entertainment is supplied each year. When Mr. Barnes left the system, he was succeeded for one year by Norman McCormick. It should be noted that the '51 edition attempted to substitute the name of "The Eagle's Claw", but the new title failed to take root.

Lawrence Rehfield Advises

Lawrence Rehfield followed McCormick as advisor for "The Eagle". He abandoned the older method of publication and arranged a contract with the Taylor Publishing Company, Lithographers. Under their plan, the make-up sheets supplied by the school were merely guide plans, the printing firm itself making up the final copy, arranging the type, and equalizing the pictures. The results gave a far more artistic volume which was neatly bound. The amount of copy thereafter tended to diminish and the pictures to increase. Mr. Rehfield used Amy Sue Johnson for editor in 1954, Lucy Gardener in 1955 and Carole Sheppard in 1956.

While Rehfield was advising, some of the sports coverage was almost nil. Baseball and track occurred after the last sheets were submitted to the publisher, for the attempt was being made to deliver the books before the school was out in the spring; nor was this information supplied the following year. In addition to this, Mr. Rehfield had a running feud with coach Jerry Mosby on photographing action pictures of basketball with the result that this sport also was omitted one year.

Rehfield left at the end of 1956 and Clarence Davies assumed the advisorship. With Sally Mongold as editor and Carole Sheppard as an able assistant, no break occurred in the general make-up or quality of the publication. For a couple of years, baseball and track were lightly covered on the subsequent year. But this was not especially desirable, and the idea of a summer supplement was offered by the publishers. This was to be distributed in the fall and pasted in the book that the students had received in the spring.

The School Changes Printers

The Taylor Publishing Company continued to print the yearbook until 1959 when they did such an unsatisfactory job that the contract was given to the Paschel firm at Pasco. When Mrs. Rode took over the task of advising, and Judy Sanderson the editorship in the fall of 1962; with the increased enrollment, a larger edition was attempted with excellent results. The new principal, Richard Traylor, over-rode the objection of students to a fall issue. This enabled the 1963 volume to carry complete coverage of all seasons, and the book was especially fine in all ways. The spring sports supplement was first added in 1958.

The Eagle's Quill Is Published

The first issue of "The Eagle's Quill" was a typed sheet after the order of a bulletin. This was done in the school year of 1925-26, but no copy of this has been preserved. No further effort was made to publish anything of this nature until the fall of 1932.

When Principal Davies took charge of the school in 1926, there was no duplicator of any type on hand nor any funds to purchase a standard duplicator. But a cheap mimeographing device was secured. It was a rocker type of thing. The drum was painted by hand with printers' ink and a stencil attached over it with clamps. The printing was done by tipping the rocker.

The Quill Is Regularly Published

Beginning in 1932 copies were struck off regularly, but no one thought of preserving a file at first so that the early copies are lost. About 30 copies would be run at a time. Some of the later ones were saved and bound and are now held in the Journalism Room. They are quite ornate with advertising, a work closely supervised by Victor Hay after he arrived in 1938.

"The Quill" continued to be published with considerable regularity until the spring of 1942, but there was probably a period when none at all was printed, for no specimen copies are available until the fall of '49. But it is known that limited issues were commercially printed during the school years of 1945 to '47. Extracts from these are shown in the year-books, but no copies were preserved at school.

Davies Returns To The "Quill"

When Davies returned to the system in the year of 1949-50, he was assigned the task of advising for "The Quill". That year issues were produced regularly every month. These were printed commercially by the

Central Point American, and continued to be for two years. Then arrangements were made with Wallace Iverson of Ashland. He was doing a regular business of printing school papers, and because he did his own Linotype work and was not handicapped by union pay

work and was not handicapped by union pay scales, was able to offer a more attractive price. He proved very dependable in meeting date lines, and while early copies were open to some criticism, particularly in make-up and proof reading, still in later years the results were quite satisfactory.

For a few years the tabloid size of publication was employed, but in 1957-58 it was desired to publish twice a month, and Iverson was able to supply a smaller sheet. This was important since the journalism class was small and there were limits to the amount of copy that could be supplied; moreover, when publication occurred only once a month, the news was stale before the paper was ever in the hands of the reader.

At First Was An Extra-curricular Activity

Until 1956-57 "The Quill" was purely an extra-curricular activity, and its editors needed to depend upon out of school time and on a limited number of dependable writers, but much of the copy was amateurish and needed considerable attention from the advisor. The staffs were amply large in all cases, but there was much dead material on them.

The first year, Mr. Davies was fortunate in having for his editor, Lois Nelson. She was a hard working and conscientious girl, and although the staff often failed her miserably, she was able to keep things going; but she had the assistance of Pat Lucas and the Fleeman twins, all the staff was permitted to enroll some members in the Pacific University Journalism Competition held annually at Forest Grove. This was done at a minimum cost and served as an incentive to the members of the staff. The first year, 1950, Pat Lucas distinguished herself and brought honor to the school by taking a second in "news writing".

Journalism Class Set Up

In 1956 a class in first year journalism was set up, but with a small enrollment. Since writing for "The Quill" was confined to this group, the staff was small. After the second year, in 1958, second year work was added, but both groups worked during the same period. The second year group were expected to put out "The Quill" while the beginners had the reward of seeing their work published when it was of a satisfactory quality.

A School Lithograph Is Installed

By the fall of 1960, the commercial department had secured a lithographing machine. It was clear that it would be much less costly to print the "Quill" on this, but the machine was not new and there were many problems to solve and skills to acquire. Stewart Hopper was learning to operate the machine, but he did not yet have the equipment for producing the printing plates. Where the make-up sheets could be restricted to copy alone, the master copies could be produced by the Lawyer Lumber Company on a machine they had in their office, and they were kind

enough to do this for the school at a minor charge. Where photographs were a part of the sheet, the negatives had to be made by commercial lithographers. This was done for a time at the Tribune, but later, other firms were patronized.

Other Problems

Preparation of copy called for the use of an I.B.M. machine with special carbon ribbon. No members of the staff were skilled enough with the machine to produce satisfactory copy. Most of the final typing fell on the advisor who was not himself very accurate at the best and no other help was available. Headlining was first done with an inking device, but later the use of "fonts" was found to be more successful.

Further Equipment Provided

Then a dark room was supplied upstairs with the large fixed camera and developing equipment so that Hopper could produce his own master copies for the lithograph machine. Photos could then be widely used with the pictures printed through a screen, but there was still much to be desired. However, the school was now producing "The Quill" at a minimum cost and the results were fair. The best work had to wait until 1962-63 when a new off-set press was secured, office help was available for typing, and the new person hired to do the printing could obtain knowledge and skill in operating the equipment. This method is still used.

Pacific Journalism Writing Contests

The department continued to enroll annually in the Pacific University Journalism Writing Contest. Here students were required to compete in one of five fields of writing without any classification of schools. Eagle Point had to compete with those high schools in the northern part of the state who specialized in journalism. The large Portland schools were competitors, and these schools offered four years courses, and selected their best from large numbers. Still Eagle Point was able to compete on even terms, placing in varying degrees almost every year.

Students Winning Honors

The only first place ever secured in the state was by Gary Foran in sports writing competition. Second places were secured at varying times by Aedene Jensen in editorials, by Pat Lucas in news writing, by Nadene Davies in newswriting by Jim Ackerman in speech reporting, by Beverly Tresham in speech reporting, and by Peggy Johnson. Third places were won by Larry Atkins in sports writing, by Nancy Worrior, and by Patricia Clave, but in what fields are not now known. Honorable mentions were also won by Cathy Carroll, Carol West, and Carole Sheppard.

Enrolled In National Scholastic Press

For a number of years "The Quill" enrolled in the National Scholastic Press. They were never able to raise above a second class rating. The scoring on writing and quality of articles were always the best, but the school could not control the physical qualities which were solely determined by the printer. Because of the distance from Iverson's

Printing plant at Ashland, the school could exercise no control over the make-up. When "The Quill" was printed on the home lithograph, for reasons already explained, the physical make-up had much to be desired, and the Scholastic Press evaluators scored the publication so low in this field that it dropped to third class. Enrollment in the N.S.P.A. was dropped for a few years, but Mrs. Rode continued it again after the make-up and printing improved.

The masthead was changed several times during 1964-65 and a new one was finally accepted. In 1967-68 it was changed again with the use of a smaller eagle. When Mrs. Rode left, Mr. Les Adams was the advisor on the "Quill".

In 1966 Mrs. Rode left and Mrs. Shute took over the advisorship of the annual. The size of the book was changed in '65 making it a larger book.

EDITORS

The Quill

1940-41	Dorothy Young
1941-42	Dorothy Young
1945-46	Bill Young
1946-47	Jean Adamson
1947-48	Dudley
1948-49	
1949-50	Lois Nelson
1950-51	Virginia Fleeman
1951-52	Carol Weidman
1952-53	Carol Elder
1953-54	Agnes Warrior
1954-55	Linda Malloroy
1955-56	Cathrine Carroll
1956-57	Cathrine Carroll
1957-58	Chis Pollock
1958-59	Carol Lee West
1959-60	Jo Anna Malloroy
1960-61	James Ackerman
1961-62	Judy Dehaven
1962-63	Karyl Bishop
1963-64	Peggy Johnson-Cheryl Barlow
1964-65	Sheryl DeHaven
1965-66	Vicki Farrell-Art Collins
1966-67	Cheryl Trotter-Edi Lowery Linda Robbins
1967-68	Susie Wilson

The Eagle

1937	Paul Andre
1938	Ralph Lamb
1941	Lucille Vieaux
1942	George Jackson
1946	Kathleen Davies
1947	Arlene Hickson
1948	Dorothy Force
1950	Mary Jo Flury
1951	Bob Daugherty
1952	Toni Mitchell
1953	Joan Moneyppenny
1954	Amy Sue Johnson
1955	Lucy Gardener
1956	Ron Hanson-Carole Sheppard
1957	Sally Mongold
1958	Phyllis Briggs
1959	Susie Chubb
1960	Beverly Tresham
1961	Lorraine Scalberg
1962	Marcia Ackerman
1963	Judy Sanderson
1964	Sandi Hawks
1965	Lois Christensen
1966	Cheryl Lynn Stanley
1967	Joannie Nelmes-Janet Hatcher
1968	Connie Shelton

XV ACTIVITIES

Introduction

The public will always be most critical of the activity program in its schools because of the finances involved and the time that seems to be diverted from the more intense educational processes. But it must be said in defense of the administration and faculty that these things have grown gradually and some have been long established and are rooted firmly in school life. They are particularly desired by developing youth, and to eradicate them would occasion much bitterness and resistance. Banquets, the choice of queens, parties, and contests are a part of youthful living. They are almost impossible to eradicate.

Junior Senior Proms and Commencement exercises date beyond the experience of living school men; and other school activities have been added within the memories of limited older ones. Yearbooks and school newspapers date generally back to the second decade of the century, but they appeared in Eagle Point in the 30's. Since earliest times, school activities have been financed by carnivals, dramas, minstrel shows, and operettas. Dramas were presented every year in Eagle Point from 1926 onward. The operetta first appeared in the early 30's. At that time Miss Olson directed one annually, and "The Windmills of Holland" was once presented on the stage of Hunt's theater.

School Colors And School Song

The adopted colors for the school at the time of its origin were purple and gold. Basketball suits were issued in this color as were the diplomas. The tradition remained firmly established for 18 years, but the demand for blue and gold was being raised because of the tendency of purple to fade.

The school song was selected by Yetta Olson in the early 30's. She chose the Oberlin College song, simply substituting the three syllable "Oberlin" with Eagle Point, also three syllables. This song has seemed to stand up through the years.

The term "Eagles" has generally been used for the school's teams and is well established today, but when the Woodrich Ladino cheese factory was operating, the team was often referred to throughout the county as "The Cheesemakers".

Early Commencement Day Exercises

The first senior class graduated in the spring of 1927. The exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church, (now the Community Church) for this was the only place available; and the exercises continued to be held there until the Oasis dance hall was built. Exercises were held there until 1940. By that time there was a stage at the end of the gymnasium, and they were held there until that building burned down in 1946. They have since been held in the big gym.

Those graduating in the first senior class were John Henshaw, Fern Jack, Merle Jack, Emily (Daniels) Jones, and Hattie Hannaford. The second year's graduates were Paul Sandoz, Walter Radcliff, Lota Henshaw, Ned Foreman, Ben Bellows, and Gwendolyn Brophy.

At that time Mrs. Mattie Brown was very active in civic affairs and for several years took charge of the decorations and flowers for the Commencement exercises, but as the occasion grew, she finally asked to be relieved of the responsibility.

Arbor Day Exercises

While Arbor Day has never been recognized as a regular activity, it is worthy of notice that in the spring of 1931, Fern Simpson, biology instructor, took her class out to the south side of the old high school and there planted a row of popular trees. These are still there and have shielded the rooms along that side from the hot suns of spring and autumn.

The Carnival

A major device for raising funds for the student treasury was the carnival and as handled in later years was a top fun raiser. It was used by nearly all schools until the county and state began to frown upon its use because of the many games of chance that were used. Just when the first of these was held by the Eagle Point high school can not be said with certainty, but not until the spring of 1928 for sure. At that time such an affair was held in the grades and high school buildings combined, and the booths and concessions were scattered through them. When the Oasis opened its doors, it provided much more room and several carnivals were held there. When the gymnasium was floored and walled, the activity was transferred to it.



A CARNIVAL IN THE GYMNASIUM

The early carnivals were relatively simple affairs, but did contain a number of booths for novelties, foods, contests and games of chance. After they were staged in the large high school gym in the fall of 1948, a country store raffle was added. This was the great money maker, but the hall was filled each year with every type of concession for refreshment, skill games, novelties, and games of chance. And to afford a climax, at the end of the evening, a queen was crowned.

But staging a carnival was a major undertaking, and the task of preparing for it fell heavily on the shoulders of Don McGovern, the shop instructor, who was compelled to neglect his class work for almost a week. Many students had to be excused from their classes to assist, and many more either attempted or succeeded in slipping out under the pretext of being needed. All this gave rise to disciplinary problems, and the whole thing was distasteful to the faculty who always sighed with deep relief when the evening was over.

The principal, Mr. Callaghan, threatened for several years to discontinue the institution, but the revenues it yielded were such that a discontinuance could not be taken lightly. And then the district attorney for the county began to look askance at institutions of this nature, both in schools and lodges. And then in the autumn of 1958, it was stated definitely that money or no money, the thing would be cancelled out the next year. And so it was. The 1959 carnival was the last, and Sue Harmon was the last Carnival Queen.

May Day Play Day

One of the early institutions regularly observed each year was a May Day festival. Mrs. Suzanne Carter, who was county school superintendent at that time, promoted these occasions throughout the county. She was anxious that the large school centers would offer such play days as invitational affairs for the small rural school about them, and Eagle Point was co-operative in this. Part of the morning was given over to a program featuring numbers from all sections of the school--the orchestra, the various grade rooms, the G. A. A. and the boys physical education classes. Then there was a May Queen to be crowned and track events of all kinds classified for age levels. This affair continued until around 1939. A baseball game with some other high school wound up the affair.

The Teachers' Follies

Coach Stan Smith was a good promoter. When the local teachers association were first contemplating the provision of a scholarship for some student of the district, Smith proposed an affair that he termed a Teachers' Follies. He had some experience with such an activity at Illinois Valley where he had previously taught, and so he took over the direction of it here.

The first one was stage in the high school gymnasium. There were many roisterous numbers, and teachers had to compromise with their dignity in order to take part in the proper spirit, but nearly all faculty members co-operated as far as their talents permitted. It paid well, and the next year it was repeated, this time in the new elementary gymnasium. Some of the more straight-laced citizens of the community viewed the matter askance, but most of the audience watched with avid

relish. When Smith left the school system the next year, there was no leader, and most teachers felt that they would rather contribute five dollars to the scholarship fund than to take the time necessary for staging the Follies properly, so the affair has been discontinued.

The National School Assembly

This circuit has afforded the means for raising revenue for Student Body purposes. The first record of this appears in 1950. It has been continued to be used up to the present.

The Honor Society

In the spring of 1956 a chapter of the National Honor Society was formed here. There had been a feeling among the instructors that honors were lacking for the scholastically minded students. Warner gathered the information and data required and a guidance committee was set up to create and supervise such a chapter. Mr. Callaghan, as principal, along with Mr. Warner and Mr. Davies served as the members of that committee. The Phoenix chapter was invited to conduct the initial ceremony, and this took place in the high school library in an impressive ceremony.

The first group initiated was a worthy one, and was a large group, for it included both junior and seniors. These were G. Johnson, Sandra Strauss, Mary Bartling, Sandra Sawyers, Carole Sheppard, Sally Mongold, Adrian Elrod, Catherine Carroll, Robert Hayes, Ronald Hanson, Lucy Gardener, Corinna Rodgers, Linda Malloroy, Raedine Hicks, and Marie Walters.

Important duties have been assigned to this group from time to time, but there have been questions raised by the faculty concerning a lack of rigid enough standards; but it has served as a stimulus to good work. In connection with the chapter, each year a group known as "Gray Gowns" is selected from the top ranking students scholastically whose honor it is to serve as ushers for the commencement exercises. It is their custom to wear gray gowns similar to those of the graduates except in color. The first president of the society was Linda Malloroy.

The Father And Son Banquet

In the early 50's, the Girl's Athletic Association was accustomed to hold an annual banquet, and at this the football and basketball athletes were the honored guests. But when Stan Smith joined the faculty, he promoted a genuine Father and Son Banquet. This was in 1956. Smith directed in minute detail, even to the affairs of the kitchen, but he was assisted by the home economics department. The banquet was held in the hallway leading from the one wing of the high school to the other. Lawrence Rehfield served as master of ceremonies, and the speaker for the occasion was Al Simpson from the Ashland College.

The next year and thereafter it was held in the cafeteria room, and later on the floor of the elementary gymnasium. The special awards for football were made at this occasion, and later the award program was greatly amplified so as to include any other activities that were complete at the time. However, baseball and track awards were usually made later in the year at a special afternoon assembly.

Queens

May Day Queen

The disposition of students to select and crown queens manifested itself early in the social life of the high school. The crowning of a May Queen was probably the first of these and was first done about 1935 or 36. When the Girls Athletic Association was organized, the May Queen was their particular function. Marjorie Nichols was the first queen that seems to be recorded. She was followed by Irene Charley.

Carnival Queen

As the May Day Queen passed, it was natural for some other to take its place. This came in the nature of a Carnival Queen. The first of these on record was in the fall of 1941 and the Queen was Mary Harnish. Since the carnival was held practically every year, there must have been a queen every year. Most of these are pictured in yearbooks, and as the carnivals grew more extensive, the Queen ceremonies became more elaborate. These ceremonies were carried through until the carnival ceased to exist. Sue Harmon was the last Carnival Queen, and Linda Eccleston the one before her.

Home Coming Queen

The Home Coming ceremony was slow to catch on here. While the last home football game was long so designated, no field ceremonies were instituted until the fall of 1959, for the Phoenix game. Toni Miller was the Queen.

But football queens had been chosen before and were always featured in the yearbooks, although there was no formal ceremony of crowning. The first real homecoming queen appeared the same year the carnival queen made its demise. The one could be thought of as a substitute for the other. The first record of a football queen of any kind appears for the fall of 1952 when Joan Henderson was crowned at a dedication ceremony by Jack English, president of the student body.

1960	Kathy Houston	1963	Diane Stelle
1961	Judi Dehaven	1964	Sheryl Dehaven
1962	Joan Konopasek	1965	Tanya Bedingfield
	1966	Dianna Bernhart	
	1967	Wendy McGraw	

Other Queens

In addition to the Carnival and Home Coming Queens, others were added. For a few years it was customary to hold a Winter Ball, and sometimes called a Sweetheart's Ball. It did not become a firm tradition, however, being done only in 1956, '57, and 59.

Teens for Polio Queen was another that was selected in connection with the contest in the March of Dimes. This continued for four years beginning in 1958 when Margaret Cearley was chosen. In 1959 Ellen Callaghan was the choice. In 1960 it went to Carol Smith, and in 1961 to Linda Weitman.

In addition to Homecoming Queen, two others are firmly established. One of these is the F.F.A. Sweetheart. It is a development of the Future Farmers and was begun in 1960 when Ronelle Huffman was chosen Sweetheart. She was followed in 1961 by Dorrene Christian and in 1962 by Gerilyn Hansen, 1963 Mary Evans, 1964 Pat Beacham, 1965 Charyl Swaim, 1966 Jenifer Nevins, 1967 Theresa Lucas and 1968 Donna Newlin.

The other somewhat firmly established queen is sponsored by the G.A.A. as a Sports Queen. This crowning ceremony is a feature of the G.A.A. Annual Banquet. The Queen is selected by the Letterman's Club and has a full complement of princesses and princes. While the athletes have been guests at the Girls Annual Banquet for many years, the special feature was first provided in 1960. It is primarily a basketball court designed to balance off the Home Coming and Father and Son Banquet which are especially dedicated to football.

Basketball Queens have been 1960-61 Dorrene Christian, 1961-62 Joani Callaghan, 1962-63 Kathleen Murphy, 1963-64 Sharon Smith, 1964-65 Cecilia Kee, 1965-66 Sherry Lynn Brown, 1966-67 Theresa Lucas and 1967-68 Nancy Brophy.

XVI SCHOOL CLUBS

Girls Athletic Association

In filling out the social life of the school, a number of clubs have appeared, some of primary importance and others with limited activities and support. By long odds the most important of these clubs was the Girls' Athletic Association.

First Organized

When physical education first became mandatory under the law, the girls' program was assigned to Yetta Olson. In the fall of 1936 this instruction was turned over to Melba Day. Miss Day was a woman whose influence was felt, and it was she who first organized the Girls' Athletic Club, for it was first known by that name. The club took the responsibility for working out much of the detail for the May Day Festival, and arranged for the selection and crowning of the Queens. The day was usually opened with a breakfast in honor of that queen.

With Miss Day's leaving, the club may have lost some of its vigor, but it probably remained in continuous existence. While information during the early 40's is very scant, wherever there are records, reference will be made to this club.

As a general practice its membership was rather selective and limited. From the fall of 1941 onward Mrs. Abbot was the director of girls' physical education. She remained in the school system until the spring of 1944 when the physical education was handled by Helen Broadbeck. Mrs.

Abbot returned in the fall of 1948 as Jo Coffin and remained two years. It was at this time that the G.A.A. instituted the annual banquet with the team members as their guests.

Thereafter the physical educational directors changed with continuous rapidity so that no stable leadership was available, and the club probably suffered somewhat. Miss Barner, Pat Geren, Jean James, Naomi Loren, Lilah (Hertzog) Bennett, Jean Sheppard, and Virginia Cox all served short terms. However, when Lorraine Hall was added to the faculty in 1957, an element of continuity and vigor in the organization reflected her strong and stable leadership.

Raising Of Finances

Several devices have been used for raising finances. Programs were sold at games carrying paid advertising; and concessions at games proved another source of revenue. They continue to hold the basketball concessions, but those of football are now in the hands of the F.F.A.

Membership Becomes Larger

For many years the membership was limited to those who were able to accumulate enough points in the various physical activities. This kept the group small. Later a Junior G.A.A. was organized and it was from this group that the regular members were recruited; but today the membership is open to all with certain classifications based on the points earned.

Playdays

Playdays are common among the schools of the state and Eagle Point has participated fully in these. Sometimes they accept invitations to other schools and on a number of occasions play host to others. For this purpose the G.A.A. now has access to three gymnasium floors, the elementary and the two high school gyms; and so are able to handle a large affair.

Now Offers A Scholarship

The Association now offers a scholarship of 100 dollars each year to some Eagle Point student who expects to major in physical education. To raise the funds for this, competitive one act plays are offered in the new girls' gym, which is equipped with seats and stage. Each class will present a drama to fill out the evening.

Eagle Point G. A. A. Distinguished In The State

The strength and vitality of the Eagle Point Club has made them one of the most prominent in the state, and they regularly send delegates to the state convention; and each year since 1960-61 have placed officers in the state organization. The first of these was Bonnie Giehring, who became state treasurer. In 1960-61 Judy DeHaven was a district representative, and her sister, Sheril DeHaven served in the same capacity a couple of years later. The greatest honor came to Donna Geren who was selected vice president in the 1962 convention and the next year was elevated to the presidency. For the school year of 1963-64 Pat Beacham served as state treasurer.

The State G.A.A. held its annual convention here in 1963, fifty schools were represented by over five hundred girls. Six hundred forty-four of these were fed at luncheon, and the gym floors, used as sleeping quarters, were practically covered with sleeping bags. It was a major undertaking for so small a school

Bowling

Bowling was another activity sponsored by the G.A.A.. It was a participation in the American Junior Bowling Congress. For five years Mrs. Hall supervised this, but at present the girls are acting independently, still bowling under the Congress arrangements. Patty Clave, when a junior, qualified for state competition as did Loretta Whipple in 1963.

Each year the club offers a continuing trophy to the best football player and the best basketball player, who is chosen by the G.A.A. itself. A new program was the "big sister-little sister" It succeeded in getting Freshmen and new girls acquainted with high school life.

Future Farmers Of America

Nature Of The Club

Among the very fine clubs appearing in the social and educational life of Eagle Point High School is the Future Farmers of America. This is a national organization designed to develop agricultural leadership, character, thrift, scholarship, co-operation, citizenship, and patriotism. It is a non-profit, non-political farm youth program of voluntary membership, but it has proven very popular in the school. It came to Eagle Point with the arrival of the vocational agricultural program in the autumn of 1955, and concurrent with the acquisition of Nat Etzel, its director.

The course itself dealt with the science of farming, livestock, and farm machinery, but the F.F.A. conducted the student activities such as its meetings, conducted contests in record books, in stock judging, in parliamentary procedure, and in public speaking. These things were all incident to the declared objectives of the organization, to develop competent, aggressive, rural, and agricultural leadership.

Parent And Son Banquet

One of the major activities of this club is the annual banquet held in the spring. On several occasions, they have fed over three hundred people, fathers of the members and many other prominent citizens of the community. It is on this occasion that the star awards are made, and the speaker for the evening is nearly always some prominent member of the state organization.

The Raising Of Finances

This club has employed a number of methods for raising the necessary funds to finance its activities. They hold the concession for football games; they have sold Christmas cards, and they have even swamped out posts to sell to the neighboring farmers.

Honors Won

Many boys have won distinction in state contests. These are itemized below:

- 1956 Second place in the Dairy Judging at the Oregon State Fair. David Wolfolk, Robert Hayes, and Jerry McDonald.
- 1957 Ron Hanson took fourth place in the state Public Speaking contest at La Grande, Oregon.
- 1961 Elvin Hawkins was State winner of the Farm Mechanics Foundation Award. Steve Geren placed 4th in State Public Speaking Contest at Salem.
- 1962 John Patrick won the right to join a group of F.F.A. students touring Europe on a good-will mission. Patrick was an excellent speaker as well. The tour was made by a national group, and instructor Nat Etzel was accorded the honor of accompanying the boys as their leader.
- 1967 Robert Armitage was State and Western Regional winner in Farm Electrification Proficiency award. Ron Young won 2nd in State with his treasurer books. George Lanning took 3rd place for his completed project book. Nathan Rutherford was organist for State Convention in Eugene.
- 1968 Scott Etzel was first place State winner in the First Annual Creed Speaking contest held at Corvallis.

State Farmer Degrees

Arthur Gardener	1958	Robert Armitage	1967
Elvin Hawkins	1961	George Lanning	1967
Dale Vaughan	1961	Wally Vaughn	1968
Steve Geren	1962	Nathan Rutherford	1968
Mike Charley	1963		
Leonard Hanson	1964		

An activity set up for the first time in 1960 was the selection of an F.F.A. Sweetheart to be crowned in connection with the annual F.F.A. ball. The first of these to be chosen was Ronelle Huffman.

Other Clubs

Letterman's Club

When this organization was first created by Coach Adrian Dickson it had the name of the "Boys' Athletic Club" but it was definitely a letterman's organization. This was in the school year of 1941-42. The organization has continued on through varying fortunes. Coaches have attempted to use it for maintaining some check and control on rowdy conduct and the use of street shoes on gym floors. This often resulted in the use of the paddle by the club officials on offenders. The club has often prepared skits for assemblies and in other ways added life and character to the boys in and out of the club.

New members must have had participation in a chosen sport, won a letter award in that sport and receive a majority vote of the existing members.

They offer a college athletic scholarship to a worth student and to raise money for this they sponsor games for entertainment such as the Harlem Clowns, dances, sell pictures, candy, and athletic banquet tickets at the end of the year.

Banquets

Since the earliest days, when the G.A.A. has held its annual banquet, they have invited as their guests the members of the Letterman's Club. The later Father and Son banquets are not to be confused with this.

The Tailfeathers

In the fall of 1957, Tom Van Etten was in charge of physical education and sought to use his Letterman's Club for good and wholesome ends. Somewhere the idea of a pep club arose, an organization designed to add spirit to school games. That same year, Bert Simmons and Norman Wyers were added to the faculty. Wyers was an ex-yell king from Oregon State and Bert Simmons was an excellent aid, so between them they fashioned out an effective group. The spirit these two men infused into the thing took fire and almost all students took part. Uniform attire was worn, usually white shirts and blouses, and a trumpet was used for an occasional interlude.

This group was fortunate again in being led by Tom Perdue, who later headed the student body. He used a megaphone, and with a well prepared "line" harrassed his competitors with good natured banter. Not only did this group come to be well known, but it was much admired in the area and by the next ear, other schools were emulating its example. The group did more toward building respect and good will for Eagle Point High School than any other single things in its history. It is unfortunate the "Tailfeathers" have disappeared.

There was a girl's organization called the Featherettes about this same time.

One of the oldest of all clubs was the Glee Club organized by Miss Olson in 1930. This is not to be confused with a chorus such as those provided by the standard music course. Later, about 1963, Mr. Martin organized The Classic Toners, a group who were very good and liked to sing together to entertain. A Radio Club appeared under the direction of Mr. Victor Hay in 1952. This was continuously active as long as he was teaching here. When he returned, it was not continued. A Bible Club known as Youth For Christ Club appeared in 1959. This sometimes met at noon in a classroom, and sometimes in the church that was near-by. It had outside speakers and "To Grow in Friendship" is the goal. In 1954 the first Photography Club appeared. Larry Waite, a student was primarily active in this. The club was able to secure a Rollecord camera and Larry did considerable work for the yearbook. While the club, without the impetus of its leader, did not survive his leaving, the camera was still used extensively in the preparation for yearbooks and the paper. When Mr. Hall came to the scene in 1957 he renewed the club, but it is difficult to maintain since the allotted periods are not of sufficient length to complete developing and fixing processes, and dark room facilities are hardly adequate. In 1967 Mr. Hall organized a Photo-Arts group. They went on picture taking trips and learned darkroom procedures. The pictures were displayed in the hallways. The girls organized a Home Economics Club in 1960. In 1961 a Chess Club became quite active, and in the same year, instructor Glenn Foster, a strong drama major, succeeded in organizing a Dramatic Club with the intention of staging some dramas. The club functioned for a time, but lack of co-operation prevented the presentation of any plays. Usually where dramas have been presented, they have been special affairs offered by some class for money-making purposes such as the Senior Follies. When drama was added as a subject under the direction of Mr. Wayne Gessford, this club was discontinued.

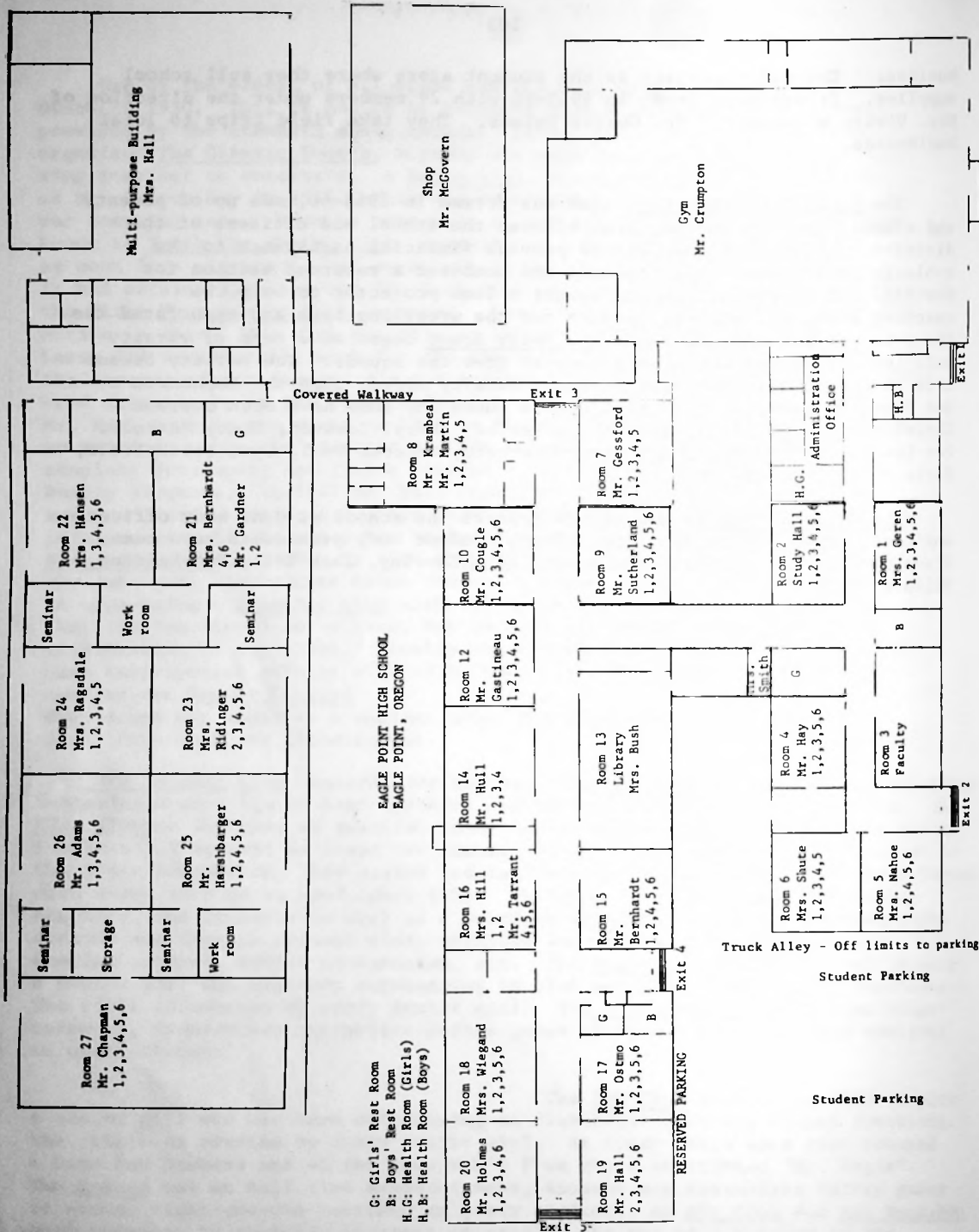
The Spanish Club existed for awhile. The IRL Club (International Relations League) held meetings to hear speakers and discuss international relations. The FTA (Future Teachers of America) consisted of those students wishing to become teachers. They send at least two members to the local summer conference and to the State convention. They assist teachers of the Primary School and Grade School when asked such as at conference time. The PTSA strives to unite Parents, teachers, and students to work as a coordinated group. A class representative attends meetings to present class opinions and gripes in connection with wearing apparel, school absenteeism, etc. The Pep Club started in 1963 to pick a senior girl who has been outstanding in club activities and school functions. The title is coveted by every Senior girl. The E Gals put on half time entertainment, sponsor pep assemblies before games to arouse fight-and-win emotions in every student.

The Pep Club started in 1963 to pick a senior girl who has been outstanding in club activities and school functions. The title is coveted by every Senior girl. At times there have been crowned a Duke and Duchess and at the Poor Man's Prom there is crowned "Mr. Eagle". The E-Gals put on half time entertainment, sponsor pep assemblies before games to arouse fight-and-win emotions in every student. An Art Club and Art Workshop work together to increase interest in art; to aid and be a service to the high school, community, organizations and individuals; to benefit members of the club by comparing and learning together. The FBLA (Future Business Leaders of America) consists of members interested in being future leaders in

business. The major project is the student store where they sell school supplies. It was organized in 1965-66 with 29 members under the direction of Mrs. Vivian Wiegand and Mr. Curtis Holmes. They take field trips to local businesses.

The Eagle Point Boosters club was formed in 1965-66, made up of parents and alumni, as a connecting link between the school and citizens of the district. Their main goal was to provide financial assistance to the athletic department. They painted and numbered a reserved section for football and basketball games, bought a 16mm projector to help the coaching staff and warm-up jerseys for the wrestling team and resurfaced the track at the High School. The Rally Squad began as a team of varsity yell leaders and as the school grew so grew the squads. The varsity became more in number and there was a Junior Varsity added, then the Sophomore and Freshmen squads. Each squad has a queen and some have been Dorrene Christian, Sharon Smith, Mary Alice Pestka, Sheryl Dehaven, Nancy Carroll, Edi Lowery, Debbie Berryman, Sandy Charters, Rebecca Paul, Lynn Bedingfield, Darla Pulley, Brenda Hash.

The Student Council has as its members the school student body officers and class representatives. Some of the student body presidents have been, Steve Geren, Gary Clement, Ron Brown, Mike Charley, Jack Love, Pat Redding, Willard Walch.



EAGLE POINT HIGH SCHOOL 1967-68

ENGLISH I
WORLD GEOGRAPHY
GENERAL MATH or
ALGEBRA I
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

General Science
 French I
 Spanish I
 Home Economics I
 Shop I
 Beginning Band
 Band
 Choir I
 Principles of Agriculture
 Speech I
 Drama
 Biology (With consent of teacher)
 Driver Education (if room)

BIOLOGY - Required
PHYSICAL EDUCATION - Required
ENGLISH - Required

Algebra I
 *Geometry
 Basic Electronics
 French I
 *French II
 Spanish I
 *Spanish II
 Speech I
 *Speech II
 Drama
 Typing I
 Home Economics I
 *Home Economics II
 Shop I
 *Shop II
 Art I
 *Art II
 Beginning Band
 Band
 Choir I
 *Choir II
 Music - Classic to Pop
 Principles of Agriculture
 *Production Agriculture
 Beginning Vo-Ag Mechanics
 Driver Education
 Student Assistant Program

COURSES FOR JUNIORS

U.S. HISTORY - Required

Algebra I
 *Algebra II
 *Geometry
 Basic Electronics
 *Advanced Biology
 Chemistry
 World History
 French I
 *French II
 *French III
 Spanish I
 *Spanish II
 *Spanish III
 Annual
 Speech I
 *Speech II
 Typing I
 *Typing II
 Shorthand
 General Business
 Bookkeeping
 Home Economics I
 *Home Economics II
 *Home Economics III
 Human Relations
 Shop I
 *Shop II
 *Shop II
 Building Construction
 Art I
 *Art II
 *Art III
 Physical Education
 Body Building and
 Conditioning (Boys)

Beginning Band
 Band
 Choir I
 *Choir II
 *Choir III
 Music - Classic to Pop
 Principles of Agriculture
 *Production Agriculture
 *Agriculture Science
 Forestry
 Horticulture
 Beginning VoAg Mechanics
 *Advanced Vo-Ag Mechanics
 Home Nursing
 Driver Education
 Drama
 Cadet Teaching Program
 Student Teaching Program

COURSES FOR SENIORS

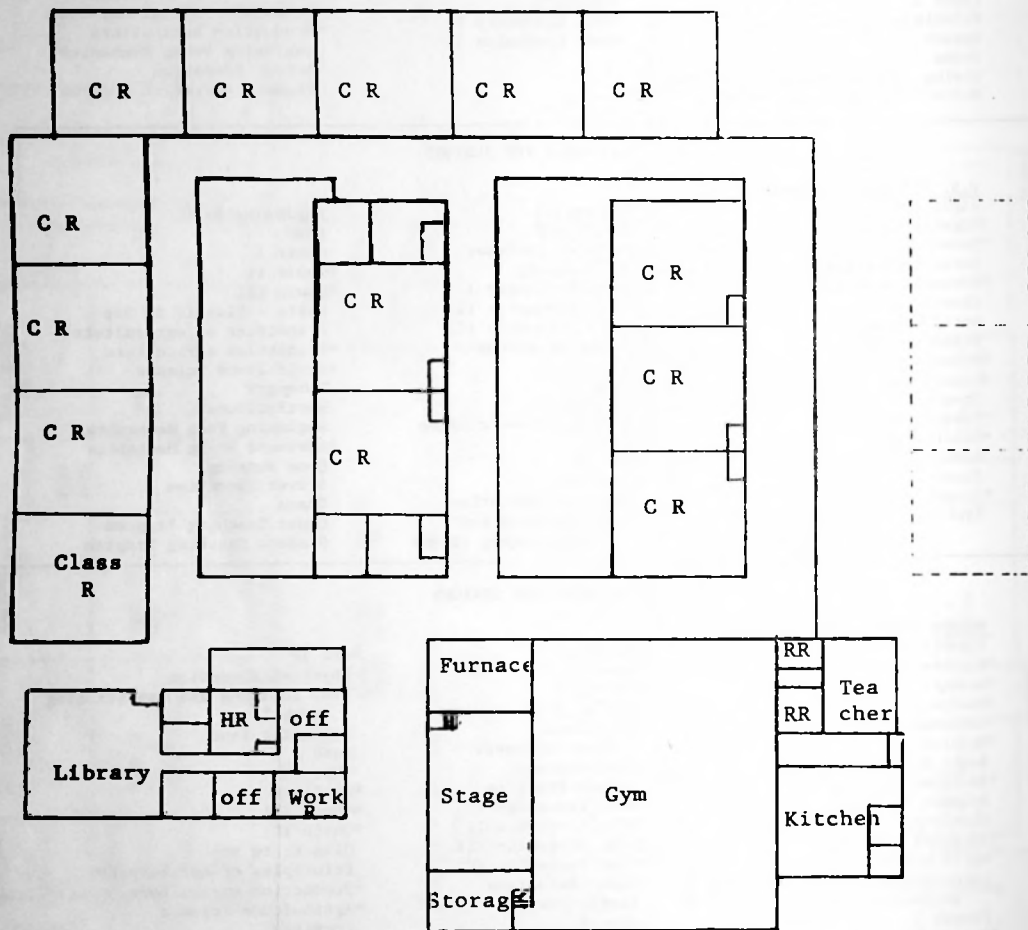
MODERN PROBLEMS - Required

Algebra I
 *Algebra II
 *Geometry
 *Analysis
 Consumer Math
 *Physics
 Basic Electronics
 *Advanced Biology
 Science Seminar
 Chemistry
 *Advanced Chemistry
 World History
 International Relations and
 Economics
 French I
 *French II
 *French III
 Spanish I
 *Spanish II
 *Spanish III
 *Spanish IV
 Annual
 *Art IV
 Physical Education
 Body Building and Conditioning
 (Boys)
 Beginning Band
 Band
 Choir I
 *Choir II
 *Choir III
 *Choir IV
 Classic to Pop
 Principles of Agriculture
 *Production Agriculture
 *Agriculture Science
 Forestry
 Horticulture
 Beginning Vo-Ag Mechanics
 *Advanced Vo-Ag Mechanics
 Home Nursing
 Driver Education
 Drama
 Cadet Teaching
 Student Assistant Program

*Require Prerequisites

Below is a list of possible elective English courses for next year.

American Short Story
 English Short Story
 Poetry
 American Novel
 World Novel
 Shakespeare
 Bible as Literature
 Basic Speech
 Drama - Oral Interpretation
 Appreciation of Drama
 Basic Writing
 Journalism
 Publications (Newspaper)
 Research Procedures
 Basic Reading
 Advanced Reading
 Vocabulary and Spelling
 Business English
 Mass Media
 Linguistics and Semantics
 Debate
 Mythology
 Biography and Essays (Non-fiction)
 Creative Writing



EAGLE POINT PRIMARY SCHOOL

Recent Construction Activities

Rapidly increasing enrollments made construction of additional rooms at the Eagle Point Grade School necessary in the 1950's. Three different bond issues were floated to finance the cost of the construction of sixteen classrooms for the grades. Rooms in the old building formerly housing the High School were used to handle the overflow and for special education and music rooms as the situation demanded.

In the early 1960's it became apparent that another school would have to be constructed. In the spring of 1961, a bond to erect a Junior High was defeated. A few months later it was voted to construct a Primary School and additional rooms for the High School along with a multi-purpose room for grades nine through twelve. This building program was completed in the fall of 1962. The new Primary School, built on the corner of Main and Tabor Streets, housed grades one through four. The over-crowded conditions in the grades were thus relieved for a few years.

By 1966 conditions in the grades were again becoming congested. The High School also needed additional facilities as did Elk-Trail and Shady Cove. A bond issue provided for the construction of additional classrooms at Elk-Trail, Shady Cove, the High School and for the erection of an entirely new school in the White City area. The White City School was built on land donated by the White City Corporation. The student body of this new school was housed through the fall and winter of 1966-67 in temporary quarters provided by the Veterans' Administration. The new school was occupied in the spring of 1967. This new unit, complete with cafeteria, gymnasium, and administration office, houses about three hundred students. Already it is nearly filled to capacity.

Now enrolled in the twelve grades in the Eagle Point District are 1794 students. There are 1245 in the grades 1-8 and 549 in the High School.

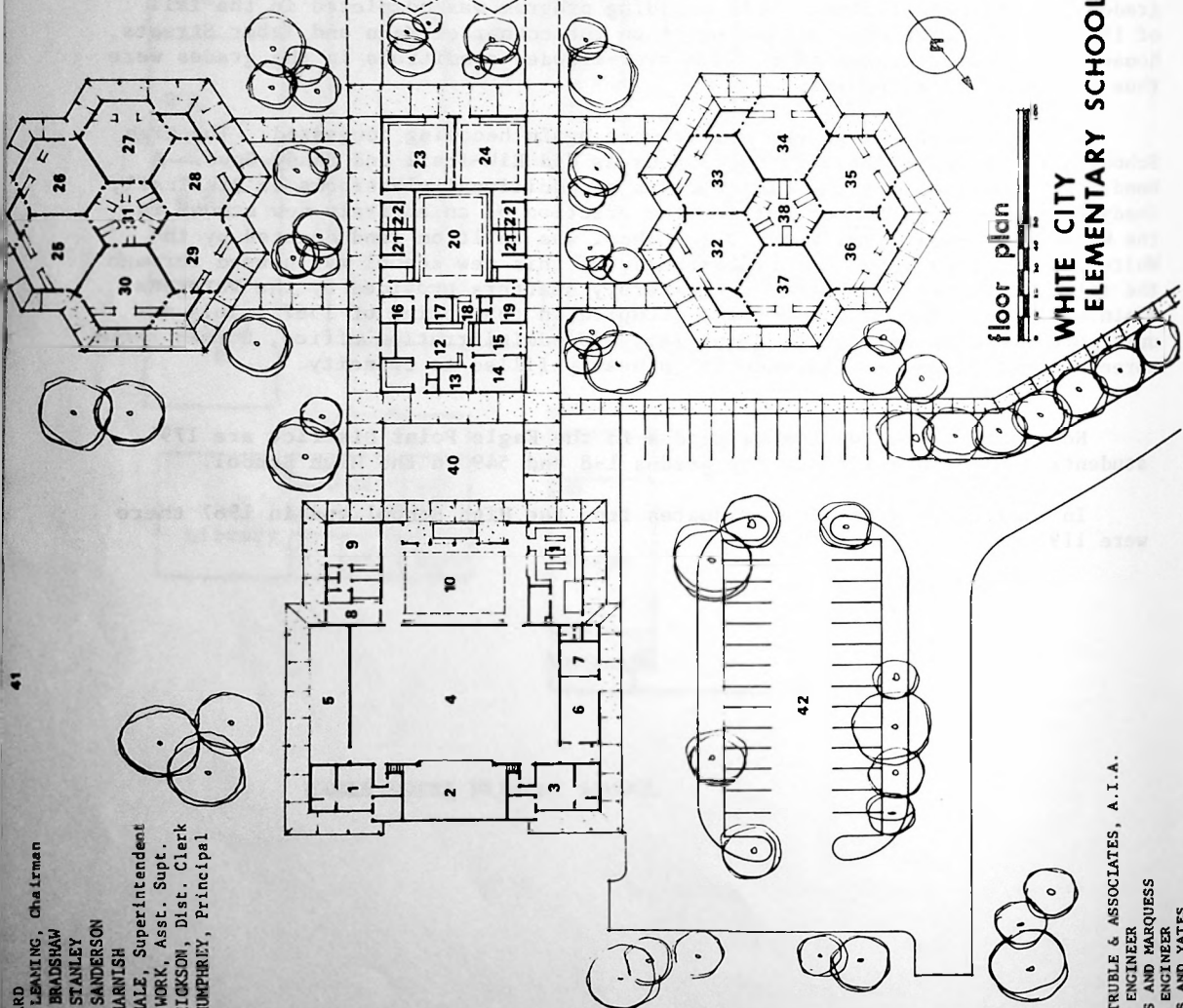
In 1927 there were five graduates from the High School and in 1967 there were 119.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION
\$628,361.00

AREA OF BUILDING
43,400 sq. ft.

SQUARE FOOT COST
\$14.48 per sq. ft.

DEDICATION
Early 1967



1. Boys Locker & Shower
2. Platform (Stage)
3. Girls Locker & Shower
4. Gymnasium
5. Play Area (Covered)
6. Mechanical
7. Storage
8. Music
9. Faculty
10. Cafeteria
11. Kitchen
12. Faculty Work Center
13. Office
14. Principal
15. General Office
16. Office
17. Office
18. Library
19. Health
20. Library
21. Boys Toilet
22. Girls Toilet
23. Classroom
24. Classroom
25. Classroom
26. Classroom
27. Classroom
28. Classroom
29. Classroom
30. Classroom
31. Resource Center
32. Classroom
33. Classroom
34. Classroom
35. Classroom
36. Classroom
37. Classroom
38. Resource Center
39. Future Classroom
40. Court
41. Athletic Area
42. Parking

floor plan

**WHITE CITY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

SCHOOL BOARD
EDWARD LEAVING, Chairman
NERTON BRADSHAW
DARREL STANLEY
ROBERT SANDERSON
ELMER HARNISH

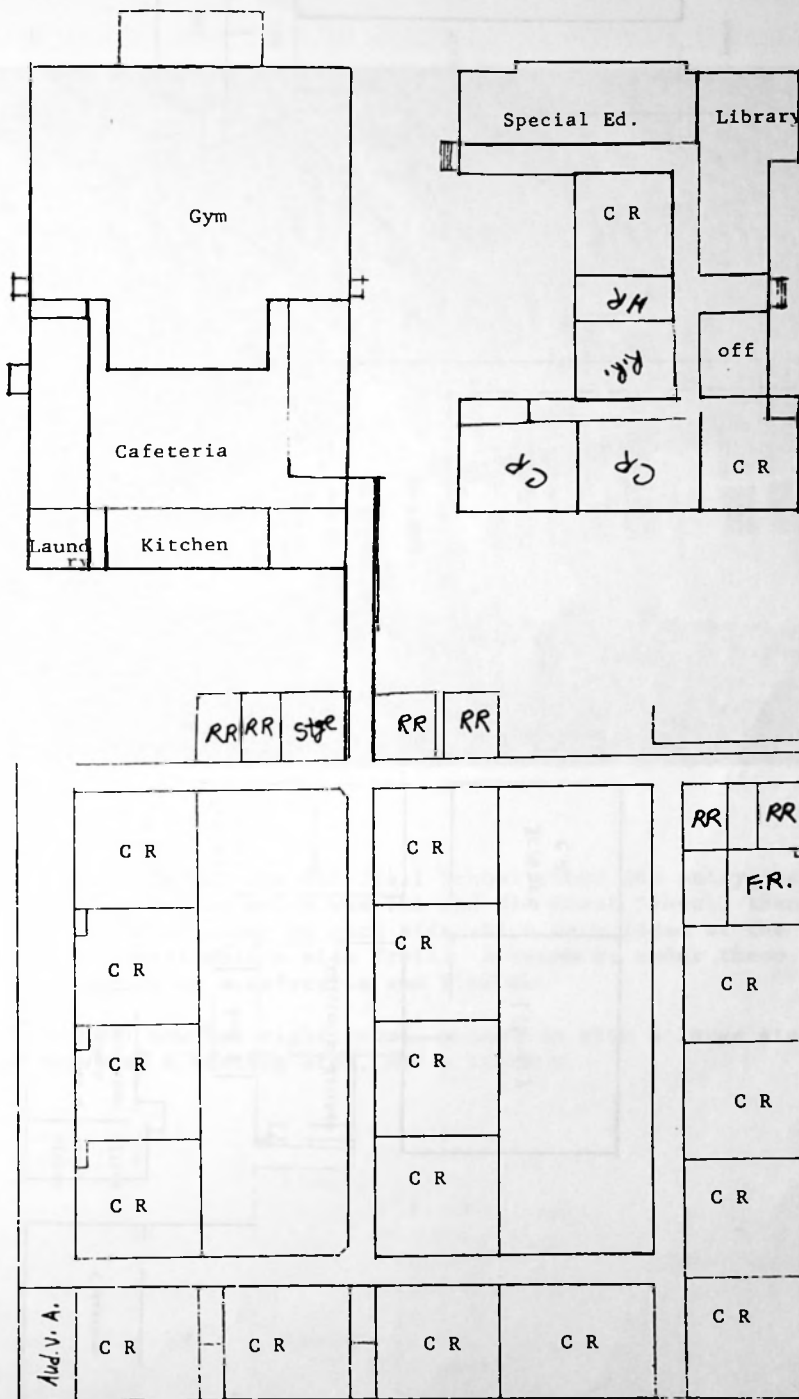
GLENN D. HALE, Superintendent
ROBERT G. WOK, Asst. Supt.
BERYL E. HICKSON, Dist. Clerk
RALPH D. HUMPHREY, Principal

ARCHITECT
WAYNE STRUBLE & ASSOCIATES, A.I.A.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
MARQUESS AND MARQUESS

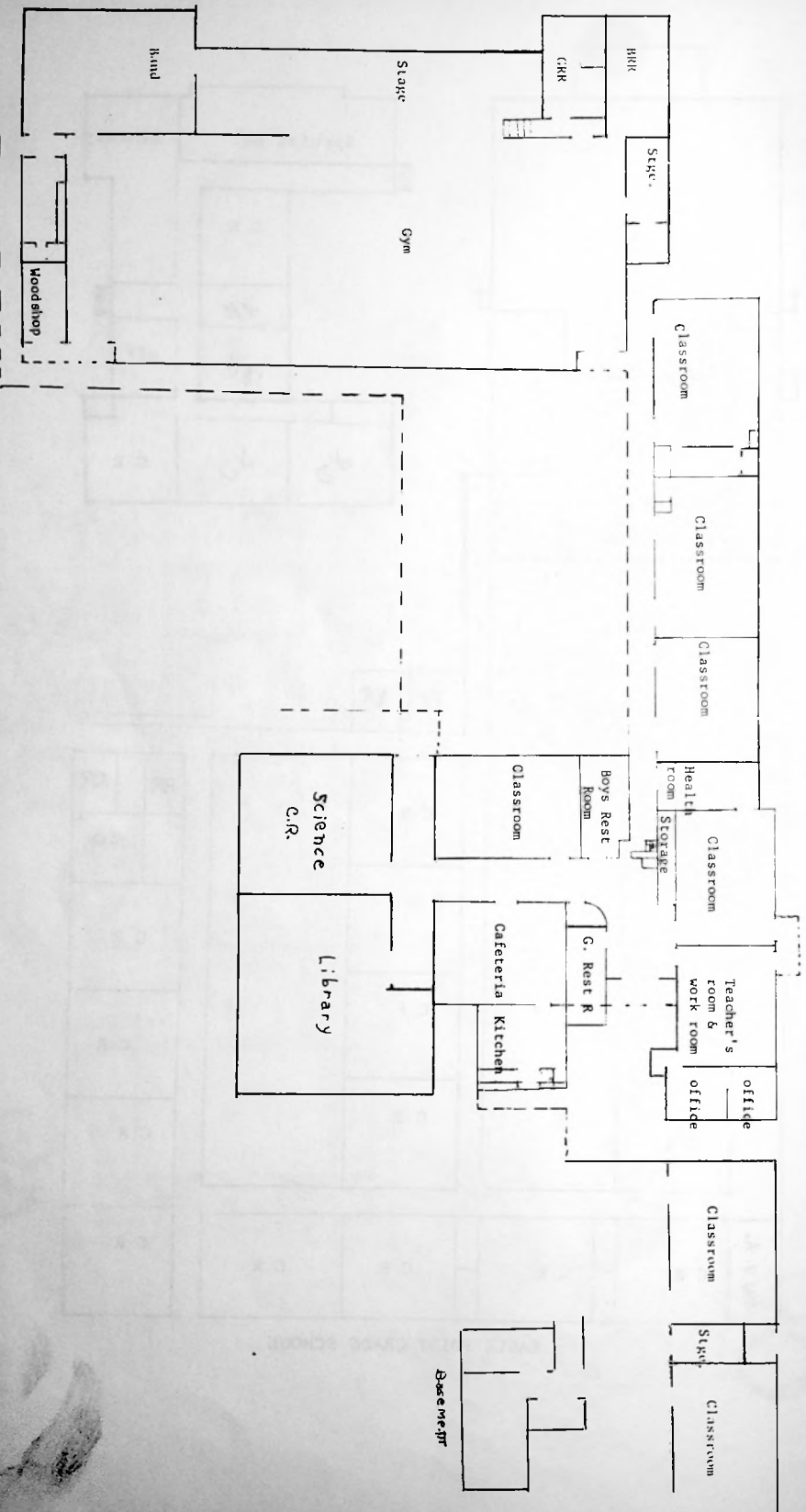
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
MARQUESS AND YATES

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
KITCHEN AND SALTER



EAGLE POINT GRADE SCHOOL

SHADY COVE SCHOOL.





The above view of the Elk-Trail School shows the entry and room on each side which was the old Elk Creek School, then the additional rooms on each side which were added at the time of consolidation with Trail. A basement under these rooms serves as a cafeteria and kitchen.

The school now has eight rooms, gymnasium with a large stage to serve as a seating area, and a library.

ROSTER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FROM 1899 TO PRESENT

Every effort has been made to acquire complete and accurate information. Despite this fact, there are sure to be some errors and omissions. We regret this fact, but lack of time makes it impossible to do further research in this area.

The term "Eagle Point Elementary" is used to cover the local grade school here at Eagle Point during the years when grades one through eight were enrolled. The term "Eagle Point Grade" has been used to designate the school which has cared for either grades five through eight or grades six through eight in the years since the "Eagle Point Primary" was established in 1962.

Instructors for Shady Cove Elementary and Elk-Trail Elementary are listed only from the time these schools were consolidated with the Eagle Point Schools. Lack of time made it impossible to obtain lists of instructors for the time previous to consolidation.

Generally speaking, the year listed refers to the fall date of the school year.

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Adams, Leslie	1965 to present	E.P. High.School
Aftring, June	1943, 1944	E.P. Elem.School
Aitken, Ruth	1928, 1929, 1930	E.P. Elem.School
Allen, Edna (Anderson)	1925, 1926	E.P. High
Anderson, Edna (Allen)	1924	E.P. Elem.
Andrews, Bessie	1927	E.P. High
Ash, Duane	1967	Elk-Trail Elem.
Atkins, Hazel	1953-1960	E.P. Elem.
Ayles, Carol	1964-1966	E.P. Prim. & W.C.
Ayles, Douglas	1966	E.P. Prim.
Backus, Lorraine	1945	E.P. Elem.
Bailey, Florence	1947-1948	E.P. Elem.
Barber, Robert	1952	E.P. High
Barlow, Sharon	1966 to present	E. P. Prim.
Barnard, J. C.	1903, 1904	E.P. Elem.
Barner, Betty Jean	1950	E.P. High
Barnes, William D.	1946 & 1951	E.P. High
Barrett, Floyd	1931-1934	E.P. Elem.
Barrow, Helen	1945 to present	Elem. & Prim.
Bates, Clara B.	1961-1964	E.P. High
Bates, Dale	1960-1964	E.P. High
Beier, Georgiana Hussong	1944-1951	E.P. Elem.
Bekker, Helen	1944-1953	E.P. Elem.
Benedict, Pina	1917	E.P. Elem.
Bennett, Kerm	1966 to present	E.P. Grade
Bennett, Lila H.	1954-1955	E.P. High
Bernard, J. C.	1917	E.P. Elem.
Bernhardt, Dianne	1966 to present	E. P. High
Bernhardt, Gary	1966 to present	E.P. High
Berryman, Maxine	1955-1960 & 1963 to Psnt	E.P. Elem.

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Bigham, Grace	1960 to present	S.C.-E.P. Elem.&Prim.
Bigham, John	1962-1965	E.P. Grade
Bish, J. A.	1901	E.P. Elem.
Blaar, Marjorie S.	1953-1954	E.P. Elem.
Blevins, Clyde	1952	E.P. Elem.
Bonebrake, Vernon G.	1951-1955	E. P. Elem.
Bonham, Lela	1926, 1927, 1928	E.P. Elem.
Bostwick, Ann L.	1967	
Bradford, Joan	1965	S.C. Elem.
Bradford, Ruth	1965 to present	E.P. Prim. & Grade
Braun, Clifford	1956	E.P. High
Brewold, Glenna	1961-1965	E.P. High
Briggs, Anne	1928 to present	Persist, S.C, Trail, E.P. Grade & E.P. High
Broadbeck, Helen	1944-1950	E.P. High
Brock, Marilyn C.	1963-1965	S.C. Elem.
Brown, Agnes	1958-1962	S.C. Elem.
Brown, Charlene	1963 to present	E.P. Prim.
Bubb, Lila	1948-1952 & 1960 to prsnt	E.P. Grade, S.C., E.P. Elem.
Buchannan, W. E.	1913, 1914	E.P. Elem.
Burt, Mildred	1928, 1929, 1930	E.P. High
Bushnell, J. L.	1940	E.P. High
Butler, Mary	1925, 1926, 1927	E.P. Elem.
Callaghan, Jessie	1947 to present	E. P. Elem. & Prim.
Callaghan, Shy	1947-1951 & 1953 to prsnt.	E.P. High
Calloway, Virginia	1956-1959	E.P. Elem.
Carlton, Don	1967	E.P. Grade
Carlton, John H.	1961 to present	Elk-Trail Elem.
Case, Sharon	1961	S.C. Elem.
Cattanach, Donald	1958-1966	S.C. Elem.
Chapman, Wesley	1962 to present	E.P. High
Chase, Cecil	1944	E. P. Elem.
Chase, Hazel	1944-1945	E.P. Elem.
Coffin, Josephine	1941-43 & 1949-1950	E.P. High
Collier, Alice	1963-1964 & other	S.C. & Elk-Trail Elem.
Collier, James	1957 to present	E.P. Elem. & Elk-Trail
Compton, John	1968	E.P. Prim.
Conway, Norean	1958 to present	S.C. & W.C.
Cook, Alice	1902, 1905	E. P. Elem.
Copeland, Darrell	1949 to present	E.P. Elem. & Grade
Copley, Mabel	1956 to present	E.P. Elem. & Prim.
Corey, Ellen	1940	E.P. High
Corliss, Maxine (Pittenger)	1936, 1937, 1938	E.P. Elem.
Cote, Glen E.	1966	E.P. Grade
Cougler, Harry	1966 to present	E.P. High
Cox, Virginia	1956	E. P. High
Criteser, Jamie	1966	E.P. Grade
Croucher, William	1958 to present	S.C. Elem.
Crumpton, James	1963 to present	E. P. High

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Daily, P. H. (Mr.)	1910,1911	E. P. Elem.
Daily, P. H. (Mrs.)	1910,1911	E.P. Elem.
Darniele, Wilda (Franks)	1929-1935	E.P. Elem.
Davies, Clarence F.	1926-1939 (Principal)	
	1949-1961	E.P. High
Davis, Etna	1941, 1942	E.P. Elem.
Davis, Rose Marie	1956-1960	E.P. Elem.
Day, Melba	1936,1937	E.P. High
Dennison, Clara	1943	E.P. Elem.
Derrick, Ruby	1924,1925,1926	E.P. Elem.
DeVault, Ann	1961 to present	Elk-Trail Elem.
Dickerson, Linda	1966 to present	S.C. Elem.
Dickson, Adrian	1940, 1941	E.P. Elem.
Drysdale, Nadine Shaffer	1951-1953	E.P. Elem.
Dumford, Celia	1962-64&1966 to present	E.P. Grade
Dumlevy, Linda	1967	E.P. Prim.
Earl, Donna	1931-1936	E.P. Elem.
Earnest, Yvonne	1967	E.P. Prim.
Elder, Darlene	1964 to present	S.C. Elem.
Elder, Norma L.	1950-1952	E.P. Elem.
Elliott, Barbara	1967	E.P. Grade
Eskridge, Hugh N.	1948-1951 (Principal)	E. P. Elem.
Eskridge, Kathryn	1949-1951	E.P. Elem.
Etzal, Nat	1955 to present	E.P. High
Fehrenbach, Phyllis	1965 to present	S.C. Elem.
Fisher, Huldah Rose	1943-1944	E.P. Elem.
Flannery, Brad	1965	E.P. Grade
Fleck, F. A.	1905	E.P. Elem.
Foster, Glen	1960	E.P. High
Fowler, Marlena	1968	E.P. Grade
Frydenlund, Olive	1951-1952	E.P. High
Gannaway, Richard B.	1961 to present	S.C.& Elk-Trail Elem.
Gardner, Craig	1966 to present	E.P. High
Gastineau, Jerry	1962 to present	E.P. High
Geren, Patricia	1951 & 1960 to present	E.P. High
Gessford, Wayne	1966 to present	E.P. High
Ginther, Daniel	1967	E.P. Prim.
Gosnell, Arnold	1938, 1939	E.P. Elem.
Greenley, Alice M.	1956-1960	S.C & Elk Trail
Gregg, Emily	to present	E.P. Elem., Prim., W.C.
Haan, Clarence	1929, 1930	E.P. Elem.
Hale, Glemm D.	1944 to present	Superintendent
Hall, Lorraine	1957 to present	E.P. High
Hall, William	1957 to present	E.P. High
Hanson, Mary		E. P. Prim.
Hansen, Patricia	1962 to present	E.P. High
Harbison, David	1953 to present	E.P. Elem., Prim.& W.C.
Harshbarger, Douglas	1960 to present	E.P. High
Haselton, A. L.	1899, 1900, 1907	E.P. Elem.

NAME	NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Haselton, A. S.		1900	E.P. Elem.
Hassman, Ralph		1950	E.P. High
Haugen, Maureen		1964-65	E.P. Grade
Haugen, Roger		1964-65	E.P. High
Hay, Victor		1938-49 & 1951 to prsent	E.P. High
Hayes, G. Lee		1952-57 (Principal)	E. P. Elem.
Henry, Frances		1956-1960	S.C. Elem. & E. P. High
Henry, George O.		1908	E.P. Elem.
Herrmann, Fred		1966 to present	E.P. High
Hill, Roberta		1957 to present	E.P. Grade and High
Hodson, Molly		1964 to present	E.P. Prim. & W. C.
Hoff, Augusta		1953	E.P. High
Hoff, Janet		1953	E.P. High
Holloway, James		1960-61	Elk-Trail Elem
Holmes, Curtis		1966 to present	E.P. High
Hopper, Esther		1954-1965	E.P. High
Hopper, Steward		1954-1965	E.P. High
Howe, May		1910	E.P. Elem.
Huff, Mabel F.		1913	E.P. Elem.
Hull, Jerry		1963 to present	E.P. High
Hume, Dorothy		1958 to present	Elk-Trail
Humphrey, Ralph		1958 to present	E.P. Elem.
		1962 to present Principal	E. P. Prim, & W. C.
Irby, Lauralee		1966 to present	S.C. Elem.
Ivanhoe, Roberta		1940, 1941	E.P. Elem.
Jackson, Theresa		1964 to present	E.P. Prim & W.C.
James, Jean		1952	E.P. High
Jamison, Maud		1927, 1928, 1929, 1930	E.P. Elem.
Jeffrey, Anna		1908	E.P. Elem.
Johnson, Eva		1957 to present	Elk-Trail Elem.
Johnson, Ida M.		1964 to present	E.P. Prim.
Johnson, Kent		1966 to present	W.C.
Johnston, Julia Whitman		1952-1959	E.P. Elem.
Jonas, Robert		1902	E.P. Elem.
Jones, Carolee		1962 to present	E.P. Prim. & W.C.
Jones, Jack		1962 to present	E.P. Grade
Jones, Robert H.		1899	E.P. Elem.
Kallenbach, Forrest		1967	E.P. High
Kamberg, Lois		1942-1944	E.P. Elem.
Killian, Edna		1946-1947	E.P. Elem.
King, Helen		1966	E.P. Prim.
Krambeal, Keith		1956 to present	E.P. Grade, Prim, High and White City
Kretzinger, Nila		1967	E.P. Grade
Krupnick, Evelyn		1943	E.P. Elem.
Lindley, Lyle		1941-1943 (Principal)	E.P. High
Loren, Naomi		1953	E.P. High
McCollum, Barbara		1966 to present	E.P. Prim.

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
McCormick, Norman	1952	E.P. High
McDonald, Dayle	1967	Elk-Trail
McKee, Eva	1944-1961	E.P. Elem.
McLarty, Elma N.	1952-1957	E.P. Elem.
Madison, Leona	1941	E.P. Elem.
Martin, Charles	1955 to present	E.P. High, Grade, Prim. and White City
Martin, Jeanne	1956-1957 & 1963 to present	E.P. Elem, Prim. & W.C.
Meinhardt, Masel	1967	E.P. Grade & Prim.
Mercer, Hugh	1966 to present	W.C.
Millard, D. E.	1939, 1940	E.P. High
Miller, Helen	1930	E.P. High
Miller, Ocie Lee	1948-1951	E.P. Elem. S.C. Elem.
Mitchell, Eleanor	1961 to present	E.P. Grade and Prim.
Modee, Doris	1967	W.C.
Monical, Gary L.	1958-1960	Elk-Trail & S.C.
Moore, Cecelia	1923	E.P. Elem.
More, Rosalie	1964-66	E.P. Grade
Morgan, Michael	1964-1966	E.P. Grade
Morris, Nellie M.	1911	E.P. Elem.
Mosby, Robert G.	1951-1954	E.P. High
Nahoe, Kathleen	1966 to present	E.P. High & Grade
Narregan, N. L.	1909	E.P. Elem.
Neighbors, Harold	1967	E.P. Grade
Neugart, Ray	1935-1937	E.P. Elem.
Nolen, Roy	1958 to present (Principal)	Elk-Trail Elem.
Norton, Carolyn	1963	E.P. Prim.
Norton, Floyd	1962-63	E.P. High
Olson, Don	1964 to present	E.P. Grade
Olson, Yetta R.	1931-1966	E.P. High
Ostmo, Lief	1963 to present	E.P. Grade & High
Ostmo, Marie	1960 to present	E.P. Elem., Prim., W.C.
Ottosen, Marie	1946	E.P. Elem.
Owens, Zuda	1904	E.P. Elem.
Parks, Ella	1907	E.P. Elem.
Peachey, A. H.	1902	E.P. Elem.
Peachey, Bertha	1908, 1909	E.P. Elem.
Perry, Doris	1963-64	E.P. Grade
Pflugrad, Richard	1966 to present	W.C.
Pierce, Kay	1965-66	E.P. Grade & Prim.
Pomeroy, Viola	1949 to present	E.P. Grade
Porter, Denzil	1966-67	E.P. High
Prey, Dianne	1963-65	E.P. High
Price, Dorothy	1936	E.P. Elem.
Putman, Nellie (Beagle)	1937-39	E.P. Elem.
Ragsdale, Nellieann	1964 to present	E.P. High
Rehfield, Lawrence F.	1953-1955	E.P. High
Reimann, Paul J.	1946	E.P. Elem.
Richardson, Clara	1901, 1903, 1904	E.P. Elem.

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Ridinger, Eldene	1966 to present	E.P. High
Riley, Josephine	1920-24	E.P. Elem.
Rinabarger, Nancy	1951 to present	E.P. Elem, Prim., & W.C.
Ritter, Emmett A.	1949	E.P. High
Robbins, George	1963 & 67	E.P. Grade
Rode, Edith	1962-66	E.P. High
Sawyers, Ruth	1958 to present	Elk-Trail
Schoppert, Gail	1957-58	E.P. High
Seglinger, Ethel	1913	E.P. Elem.
Selby, Vera	1953-1963	E.P. Elem.&Prim.
Shepherd, Jean	1956	E.P. High
Shepherd, William A.	1947 to present (Principal)	S.C. & E.P. Prim.
Shesler, Ella	1915, 1916	E.P. Elem.
Shute, Patricia	1966 to present	E.P. High
Sidley, Julia	1942	E.P. Elem.
Silverstone, Steve	1967	S.C.
Simmons, Bert	1956-58	E.P. High
Simpson, Fern (Winslow)	1931-35	E.P. High
Simpson, Marianna	1962-63	E.P. Grade
Sloan, Sharon	1966	E.P. Grade
Smith, Charlotte	1962 to present	S.C. & E.P. High
Smith, Delmer	1967	E.P. High
Smith, Doris H.	1954-1961	E.P. Elem.&High
Smith, Marc	1962 to present (Principal)	E.P. Grade
Smith, Melvin	1946-47 (Principal)	E.P. Elem.
Smith, Naomi	1959 to present	S. C.
Smith, Stanley D.	1955-56	E. P. High
Sokolowski, Charlotte	1967	E.P. Grade
Stanley, Gertrude	1925	E.P. Elem.
Steward, Vern	1958 to present	E.P. High
Stout, Virginia	1940	E.P. Elem.
Strauss, Arthur	1945	E.P. High
Strieby, Laurel	1963	E.P. Grade
Striplin, Thurman	1963 to present	E.P. Grade
Suddarth, Orlena	1912	E.P. Elem.
Suddarth, William	1912	E.P. Elem.
Sutherland, James	1965 to present	E.P. High
Swinney, Richard	1961-62	E.P. Grade
Swinney, Sonya	1960-61	E.P. Elem.
Tarrant, Chris	1967	E.P. High
Taylor, Alice	1967	S.C.
Taylor, Fred	1950	E.P. Elem.
Taylor, Minnie	1914, 1916	E.P. Elem.
Thompson, Arthur	1955057	E.P. High
Thompson, J. G.	1923, 1924, 1925	E.P. High
Thompson, Jeanette M.	1958-61	S.C.
Thornton, Edith	1939, 1940	E.P. Elem.
Thurston, Lula (Hill)	1944-49	E.P. Elem.
Tilly, Ardice	1959-60	E.P. High
Traylor, Richard	1960-65 (Principal)	E.P. High
Trowbridge, Pat	1967	E.P. Grade
Turner, Elsie	1945-63	E.P. Elem & Prim.

NAME	YEAR	PLACE
Ulrich, Anna	1907	E.P. Elem.
Van Etten, Thomas	1957-59	E.P. High
Vannice, Kenneth	1959-66	E.P. High
Vinson, Betty	1945	E.P. Elem.
von der Hellen, Grace	1912, 1914	E.P. Elem.
Warner, Floyd L.	1953-55	E.P. High
Warner, Margaret H.	1954-55	E.P. High
Warren, Leonard	1965 to present (Principal)	E.P. High
Washburn, Gene	1942	E.P. Elem.
Way, Eston	1947-48	E.P. High
Weaver, Gwen	1950	E.P. Elem.
West, Max D.	1950	E.P. High
Wheeler, W. O. (Mr.)	1915, 1916	E.P. Elem.
Wheeler, W. O. (Mrs.)	1916	E.P. Elem.
Whipple, Stephen M.	1941-1954	E.P. High & Elem.
Wiegand, Vivian	1965 to present	E.P. High
Wilde, Rowena	1951-66	Elk-Trail & S.C.
Wiley, Gertrude	1922	E.P. Elem.
Wilson, Etta	1900	E.P. Elem.
Wilson, M. E.	1900	E.P. Elem.
Winkler, Wilma	1965-66	E.P. High
Wisely, Charlotte	1961 to present	E.P. Elem., Prim., W.C.
Wisely, Steven	1963 to 66	E.P. Grade
Wolgamott, Richard	1958 to present	E.P. Grade
Wood, Mr.	1905	E.P. Elem.
Woods, Rachal	1924	E.P. High
Work, Lola	1958 to present	Elk-Trail, E.P. Elem. and Primary
Work, Robert G.	1958 to present	Principal at Elk-Trail and E.P. Elem. and Asst. Superintendent.
Wright, Karyl	1967	E.P. Grade
Wright, Mamie	1912	E.P. Elem.
Wyers, Norman	1957	E.P. High
Young, Ruth	1920	E.P. Elem.

Directors for District No. 9

Dates given are the dates of election with no regard for how long such director served.

1899	A. J. Daley G. W. Daley J. M. Nichols	1917	Wes Childreth
1901	Dave Cingcade Royal Borwn O. P. McGee	1920	Gertrude Haak Mary Brown
1902	J. H. Daley	1921	James Lynn Floyd Pearce Eva Nichols
1907	Wm. Ulrich Tom Nichols Wes L. Childreth	1922	Mrs. Pearl Groves
1908	J. W. Groves	1923	Fred McPherson
1910	J. B. Jackson	1924	Harry Ward
1911	A. Zimmerman Dr. Wm. P. Holt	1925	Allie Daley
1913	Mary Brown Fred Pelouze	1926	James Linn Nellie Brown James Spencer
1914	A. J. Florey E. S. Wolfer	1927	Pearl Groves
1915	J. V. McIntire George von der Hellen	1928	Ted Seaman Al Mittlestaedt
1916	Gertrude Haak * J. W. Smith Wm. Perry	1929	Mrs. Wm. Hurst Lester Throckmorton
		1932	Ruby Bitterling
		1933	Walter Young
		1934	Ray Harnish
		1939	Paul Force

The following served as chairman in the year indicated.

1939-40	Ray Harnish	1949-50	Dwight McCorkle	1959-60	Ray Tresham
1940-41	Lester Throckmartin	1950-51	Robert Humphrey	1960-61	Jack Caldwell
1941-42	Lester Throckmartin	1951-52	Leonard Bradshaw	1961-62	John Reid
1942-43	Ray Harnish	1952-53	Dwight McCorkle	1962-63	Darrell Stanley
1943-44	Dwight McCorkle	1953-54	Jack Caldwell	1963-64	Darrell Stanley
1944-45	Robert Humphrey	1954-55	Leonard Bradshaw	1964-65	Elmer Harnish
1945-46	Leonard Bradshaw	1955-56	Dwight McCorkle	1965-66	Ed Leaming
1946-47	Leonard Bradshaw	1956-57	Jack Caldwell	1966-67	Ed Leaming
1947-48	Jack Caldwell	1957-58	Leonard Bradshaw	1967-68	Merton Bradshaw
1948-49	Jack Caldwell	1958-59	Darrell Stanley		

1939-68 Beryl Hickson, Clerk